

RAINBOW ROCK

Rainbow Rock Summary

Rainbow Rock is virtues and values for a state of total wellness. Virtues and values are listed in general order of complexity or achievement. The most basic concepts begin as elements that build to a complete foundation of philosophy.

Action to Consider

Discover meaning of virtues and values of joy, life, truth, love, and peace. Discover who you are, then who we are. Put on trial your virtues and values. Embrace virtues and values even if those around you oppose them. Tolerate your self and accept your self, and love your self, and so the same for others. Seek meaning to life. Challenge your virtues and values to their limits. Face your fears. Seek courage to confess your wrongs to anyone who wishes to know and is ready to offer you resolution and justice, and to forgive others as you are forgiven. Pursue perfection, but accept the good in place of the perfect. Network with others who may support each other in developing our philosophy.

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Rainbow Rock Highlights

- Philosophic Feeling: Elements to Joy
- Philosophic Thinking: Steps to Comic Tragedy
- Philosophic Being: Overview of Philosophies
- Philosophic Living
 - Ladder of Achievement
 - Ladder of Civility
- Philosophic Cooperation: Rainbow Civics
 - Natural Society
 - Civic Freedoms
 - Civic Rights
- Philosophic Civic Analysis

PHILOSOPHIC FEELING:

- Joy
- Truth
- Life
- Love
- Peace.
- Kaizen(Continuous Improvement, Adaptivity)
- Faith
- Evidence
- Passion
- Health
- Wealth
- Sensitivity
- Courage
- Will
- Forgiveness
- Humility
- Acceptance
- Focus
- Networking
- Seeking
- Learning
- Creativity

Discipline
Patience
Balance
Spinning (Increasing Positivity)
Hope
Honesty
Communication
Transparency
Gentleness
Kindness
Gratitude
Equality (of Authority and Rights)
Freedom
Defense
Expression
Justice
Property
Privacy
Leadership
Help

JOY Joy is a feeling of satisfaction for life. Happiness is getting what you want. Joy is wanting what you have. Joy is appreciation of what was, passionate satisfaction with what is, and hopeful welcome of what will be. Keeping virtue in times of suffering and challenging circumstances lead to joy. To want what you already have, learn what you have and who you are. To discover your self and your place in life, explore your environment, and accept both the kindness and harshness of nature as it reveals itself. And, contemplate who you are, your position in life, and what it is you really want. In doing so, remember that actions speak more loudly than words. After you have contemplated your self, contemplate others the same way. To accept joy, accept your position and accept your self, and finally accept others the same. Then, you may reach your potential, and we may reach our potential. When you share goals with others, you will be one with others. Challenges are better overcome when our personal virtues and values are minded. Challenges. Handling challenges well brings joy. Success requires overcoming challenges, working hard, and getting dirty. Accept challenge, power through the work, and welcome the dirt for success. To know your self in full, challenge virtues and values to their limits. Simplicity. Simplifying helps discover joy. We may reduce the complexities of life to reveal the world in a more pure form. To simplify we may develop priorities, organize clutter, and avoid extravagance. Freedom and independence. How spiritually free as independent are those with great accomplishment? Accomplishments begin with freedom and independence. We are born with goals natural to us. But, our environment and its people have goals for you to consider. It is your choice to adapt them. When these goals are right for you, adapt them. When these goals are wrong for you, refuse them. Live your own life, not the lives of others. If it happens to be the same life as your family or community or society or culture or authorities expect, the many of you become one of us, in true unity. If not, there can be appreciation for diversity and challenge. Accomplishment. Accomplishment, success, and victory lead to joy when well done. To accomplish, both think and feel before you act. Confidence. Being confident about now and the past leads to making confident choices. Choices define the future. For the future, a more positive and realistic,

and less negative spin build hope and may justify optimism.

Possibilities. Nothing is impossible. Everything is possible. Dream what you want to dream, go where you want to go, be who you want to be. To reach your full potential, allow every good want, it's chance for success. Opportunity. Everyone who wishes to achieve goals will have opportunity. Occasionally you have only one chance for a goal or it may never happen. Those who attune to opportunities discover them, and those who attend to their goals discover joy.

TRUTH Truth may hurt, but may set you free. Truth leads to accomplishment. Truth invites questioning, because questioning leads to truth and gives us confidence when due. If placing other values above the truth, you may not be able to handle the truth. For knowledge, know your self. Knowledge is half the mission. Know who you are to begin to accomplish your goals. Then, accept who you are to accomplish your goals. For truth, know those around you. For truth, know your environment, as information is by your perceptions. Ignorance is bliss for moments, knowledge is power for generations. The most important knowledge may be that you know nothing. You know nothing until you know everything because the one thing left to know may be how you are wrong about everything else. To avoid the pains of truth, be ready to discover wrong in your self, so you may be happy to change for the better and keep right instead of angry and upset. By learning who you are, you can with less difficulty learn your environment and learn who others are.

Learning increases ability to accomplish goals. Truth may be discovered with exploration, instinct, and logic. All virtues ground in truth for pure joy, so we may then have true life, true love, and true peace.

LIFE Life is opportunity to achieve and experience joy. Experiencing life is living in the present. To experience the present, just be. To just be, you can notice the many parts of your body, and their connections and senses. You can notice your feelings. You can notice your surroundings as connected to life. You can notice the flow of time. Sense and value past experience, so you can then chose a future. Then, joy may be achieved through changing your self. The greatest opportunities of life include the challenge to your virtue and values. Be the change you wish to experience. There is a time to live in the moment. There is a time to remember the past. There is a time to invest in the future. Meaning of Life. The meaning of life is experience that may be indescribable in words, so its meaning is explored and discovered individually. If there comes a time when you want nothing and have more than that, you may experience the meaning of life. Why live? Life is choices, and you may chose what you want, perhaps chose to not live, and may chose to live other people's lives instead by caring for them more than your self. If you aren't living your life, you're living someone else's life. Lounging around as a fixture makes you into a fixture. Life is like a puzzle. When the puzzle is solved, there may always be another puzzle. The next puzzle may be a completely different challenge. When our solution is done, and our mission is done, our life is done, and a new life may be found. Live free or live not. The carbon rule of life is to live and let live. Our family and friends may be an extension of our life just as as we are an extension of life to our family and friends.

LOVE Agape love, an open caring love. Agape love shares enjoyment of life. Love admires life. Consideration of

others as we so consider our selves brings connectedness, so we become one in love. Love for others may be limited to the same amount of love we have for our self, so love can begin with love for your self. Love spreads love. To treat others as you your self would like to be treated is to live by the golden rule. Generosity. Sharing is caring. Helping others by sharing our ways of life and our resources with no strings attached. It can hurt to love but be unloved in return. It can hurt even more to love someone without courage to tell them how you feel. So, consider many ways to reveal your feelings. Evil and Suffering. People want choices. When people have choices, bad choices must exist. The better choices are good and the worse choices are bad. Bad choices bring evil and suffering. We can experience more pain than imagined possible or considered fair. At least equally so, we can experience more pleasure than we imagine to be possible or deservable. Regardless of how bad things are, things can get worse. Regardless of how good things are, things can get better. Why do bad things happen to good people? There are no good people. There are no bad people. There are good behaviors and evil behaviors. So then, why do bad things happen to well behaved people? In a world where everyone receives equal unconditional agape love by God, it is just as bad for bad things to happen to badly behaved people as well behaved people, in allowing justice beyond time. Consider a world where people all receive equal and unconditional love by God. Why do bad things happen? People want choices and chances. When people have choices and chances, bad choices and bad outcomes must exist. Bad things will happen in a world with freedom and also a world with choices and chances. Left must allow right. Up must allow down. Good must allow bad. Love must allow hate. The opportunity for good and love is also a chance for evil and hate. Hate is a misguided love as a mistake of priorities, so we may become that which we hate. We are born sinners as our motives are only altruistic or pure to our ideals. Helping others may cause you to feel good. So, you are gaining personal benefit by helping others. But if someone does not have such a pleasure in helping others, consider to avoid holding it against them, as they have a right to chose to help only them self, and to chose their own values and goals. Live and let live. A fountain of pure and unconditional love can be tapped within all those who seek it.

PEACE To just be. Peace releases us from guilt, sin, and suffering. We may accept even what we cannot change. We may accept by tolerance even what is only for others to control. Four paths to peace include forgiveness, courage, humility, and acceptance. There are many ways to peace. For peace, find a time to confront and forgive all who have wronged you and your cared. Find a time to apologize to all who you have wronged. Forgiving those who are not sorry will bring peace, but apologizing for those who are not sorry will bring resentment. Find a time to forgive all wrongs by all people. Apologize for all wrongs. After you apologize, do what you can to compensate your victims and right your wrongs. Discover courage to confront those who have wronged you directly without hesitation, or anger will build. Fighting your feelings is fighting peace. Peace is a refuge from your troubles, but not an escape from them. If trouble comes up and you do not take care of it with time, it will become a burden. Burdens may grow until damaging you. So, take care of trouble as it arises with time.

Accept your limitations and weaknesses. War works more in theory. Peace works more in practice. War may or may not be justified, but peaceful resolution is always justified. The best path to peace is by peace. Meditation. To meditate, just be. Try just breathing for a few minutes, as a calm and quiet mind is a meditative mind. Accept your self and accept all others, as God accepts you and God accepts all with mercy and forgiveness. Confess your sins to all those who you have wronged. Accept others for who they are as you would wish to be accepted for who you are. For peace, be humble, as standards begin as mere words of imperfect people. As you tolerate and accept your self, be tolerant and accepting of others. Avoid judging others until you are ready to be judged on the same terms for all your wrongs. Disputes. Doing nothing in cowardice is neither peaceful nor a resolution. For peace, allow people who do wrong against you a chance to make things right without first advertising the issue to the world at large. Advertising a conflict increases the scale of the conflict. So only when complaint fails to cause improvement, consider the most minor step first in expanding the dispute to involve more people. The scale of disputes can be personal, among friends, among community, global, or other levels as you define. When you have an issue with someone, always to take issue directly with the person at issue before increasing the scale or seeking resolution other ways for better resolution. If still unresolved, you may seek a mediator such as a mutually trusted friend. The best mediator is someone who you both trust to help negotiate the resolution. If still unresolved, an arbitrator is a good final chance for peace. The best arbitrator is someone you all trust to render a final judgment that you will accept without knowing in advance and regardless of the outcome. You may even agree to a mutually trusted person to use force to resolve the issue upon arbitration. Security is a feeling of peace as safety and confidence in life that someone gets with the protections of life that satisfy them. Wealth and defense can provide security, but caring faithful relationships of courage and unity can better provide security. Live by the sword, die by the sword. Live by peace, die in peace.

KAIZEN is steady effort of improvement in all, with purification of hearts, and for total goodness. You can get better, stronger, and faster at many things, if you put your heart and mind to it. If you can't get strong, you can become less weak. If you can't get good, you can become less bad. Few people reach their potential because they don't know their self, they don't accept their self, and they don't attempt to improve them self constantly. Virtues and values can be strengthened, tuned, and attended to. You may constantly improve your self. Bend rather than break in adaptivity. Attributes without attention may become weaker over time. You can accomplish more than what you are doing now. You can do so by force of will, and you can do so by learning more and training more. Everyone is capable of great improvement by spending time. However, if one does not know their self, they may be improving a worthless ability or behavior, or even working against their own goals. To improve your self, first discover your self. Network with others who share your goals. Learn from mistakes by listening to supporters opinions and by continuous evaluation of goal progress. Mistakes happen, but will you let them happen twice? To improve, seek and make room for improvement. A crisis demands we do

something, but preventing the same crisis usually demands we undo that which enabled it. Track your achievements and progress to goals so you can use that information to improve. Every writing can be improved. Write a new beginning. Write a new middle. Write a new end. Many people think their actions are uncontrollable. Even coughs and sneezes can be controlled with training. If you were offered an incredible reward for changing your life course, could you do it? For example, if you were offered a solid gold statue to stop eating for one day with good food there for you to eat, could you do it? One hour? One minute? Or, if you were offered an incredible punishment to avoid the behavior, could you do it? If someone were going to kill you with no exceptions for eating, could you stop eating for a day? An hour? A minute? These are two tests of choice. If you wait to be ready for change before you do change, you may be waiting forever. So, don't always wait to change. In Kaizen, don't just survive, but thrive.

FAITH Dreams can lead to hope. Hope can lead to faith. Faith can lead to confidence to face our fears and press on. Intuition is the instinct that allows animals to succeed in life even without the skill of logical reasoning. So, faith is an intuition that allows people to find joy in life with or without logical reasoning. The less information available about something, the more the belief about it rests on faith. Evidence lowers the need for faith in a belief. Because some beliefs cause harm to our selves and others, we have a responsibility to discover evidence. So, seek and welcome information to strengthen well placed faith and to replace misplaced faith. Our faith is often put to the test, but you may avoid many trials by putting your own faith to the test. Build courage to welcome information about beliefs that contradict your beliefs. The more different perspectives and opposing views you know of or adapt to, the less wrong or more confident you can feel about your beliefs. Absence of evidence is not evidence, but faith. When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains as improbable, is a faith. Logic is limited in reach because all lines of reasoning eventually lead to the unknown. So, logic rests on a foundation of faith or instinct. Science and logic often require more time than what is available to reach a confident conclusion, leaving us to our instincts to form a decision or belief. Also, science can sometimes lead a researcher in logical circles, which is invalid logic. Logic only works in lines of reasoning, not in circles of reasoning. Where we have little evidence, we may have faith, and when we have faith, we have hope.

EVIDENCE Feeling right is good, being right is better. Evidence enables us to better learn what works and what is correct even when opposing our beliefs. Evidence includes experience, statistics, and logic. Our own experiences or senses are one of many ways of evidence. And, these experiences are incomplete without logic. Often times things work against how we would expect and in ways that seem to make little sense. Those circumstances are when logic, statistics, and other forms of reason may be helpful. Statistics. Statistics are patterns in numbers that give us information. Statistics enable confidence in truth. False statistics give confidence in lies. Statistics require many more resources than other ways of finding truth. Asking an opinion from a friend is easy, while collecting evidence is challenging. Ignorance is easy. The more time and resources spent in discovery of the truth,

the more one is likely to know the truth. Ignore people who spend time to seek the truth at the cost of your own ignorance. Logic. Logic is a tool to understand patterns of our universe. Logical reasoning is used to consider cause and effect, to question the consistency of a belief, and whether a fact is correct. Logic leads to predictions such as a hypothesis. Predictions lead to gathering evidence about whether our predictions are right or wrong. The simplest explanation is the most likely to be true. However, it is also easy to wrongly assume the reasons for why things happen. If it is true most of the time, then it is true in general. However, it is not necessarily true in specific. When two people disagree, at least one of the two is wrong. For example, Muslims are entirely certain that Christians are wrong while Christians are entirely certain that Muslims are wrong. Some opinions can be wrong. Logic ends traditions that are shown harmful. For example, it is now known that sharing the same food bowl spreads sickness more easily. Instinct & Science. Instinct did lead to science. Science leads to truth. However, science is neither superior to instinct, nor may it rightfully claim a righteous authority on truth. Science is one tool of many for truth. Critical thinking. Our instinct is to look at other ways of life and notice their flaws and their mistakes. In looking at other ways of life, we see that those wrong beliefs cause harm. Considering other ways of life can be wrong, our ways of life may be wrong. So, explore your own ways of life to discover flaws and mistakes, then take action. Independent thought. Blind faith in such things as popular beliefs, official stories, magic, superstitions, and the supernatural enable crime and tempt wrongs. Learn to sort evidence to your best ability to determine truth. Blind faith is bad faith. Fallacy. It is much easier to be wrong than to be right. There are multitudes of ways to reason wrongly. It is wrong to presume that because someone is admirable they are right, and equally wrong to presume that because someone is of poor character or poor intelligence that they are wrong. It is wrong to presume that because a belief is popular it is right. Learn fallacies and to avoid them as much harm in the world is due to fallacy. Rumormilling. People grinding others down by rumor, dishonor, or ostracism with little to no evidence are them selves as dishonorable and disgraceful as the behavior they are condemning. Disrespecting someone by act of rumormill is as bad as the alleged wrong itself when, as is often, the opposite of the rumor is often more accurate. Accuse someone of a wrong only at your own risk of dishonor. To do something such as disassociate with someone because of such accusations promotes the evil of false accusations. The court of public opinion is more corruptible than formal court in a culture of rumors and innuendo. Upon hearing such a rumor, one has a civil duty firstly to ensure the accused has been informed of the allegation, and secondly to ensure the accused has been given a public platform to respond to the accusations. Only God knows. PASSION Follow deep desires to deep joy and pure spirit. To find joy, discover and own and embrace your passions, and live by your passions. Learn who you are by identifying all your goals. People may believe they want something, but are wrong about their values, leading to dead ends. One who believes they want to learn another language, but go by a long time without expanding knowledge of the language, is wrong about wanting to learn a new language. If one wishes

to learn a new language, but is not willing to put the energy into it, there may be dishonesty to passion. Or, one may not yet be ready to learn the new language. Wanting something you cannot have or are not ready for is a wasted want. If you are not accomplishing what you want in life, it may be because you don't really want what you think you want. If you want something, then you will put the energy into the thing to get it. If you discover you are not putting energy to accomplish what it is you want, then re-evaluate whether you actually want it. Also re-evaluate whether it is worth the energy to get. You are who you think you are when all of your actions match all of your beliefs. For example, if you believe you want to gain strength, and are gaining strength, then you are who you think you are. When you gain that strength and keep it, then you were who you thought you were. But if you don't accomplish what you thought you would accomplish after you have gained the strength, then you didn't really know yourself and didn't really want the strength. You may always start over if something goes wrong. The act of starting fresh may give a boost in confidence that helps you move forward. Set your ventures based on your deepest desires. Seek and keep notice of your innermost desires. If achieving what you want isn't something entirely positive, then re-evaluate your ventures. Discover great satisfaction by immersing yourself in something you find interest in or by learning more about your interests.

UNITY We are all connected. We are all one. The joining of love and peace enable unity of people. Unity is a harmony. Everything is connected. We are individuals. We are one. Move closer with like-minded people in cooperation to pursue goals together. There is strength in unity and strength in numbers, as the whole may be stronger than the separated parts. Belonging with others adds rather than removes personal responsibility. Collectives by force are division and disharmony rather than unity. Power. Unity brings power. With power is responsibility. Following the commands or ideas of others is a choice until the laws of physics take away the choice. Supporting rules or laws of people are a choice until the laws of physics take away the choice. Some goals prove worthless to our joy and those false empty goals may involve idolatry, coveting, jealousy, bullying, selfish manipulation, and vampirism. Independence and freedom enable us to submit to others and adapt their goals as ours while maintaining a healthy relationship.

HEALTH If you value your self, then value your health. The human body is complex and builds many different compounds. The more different parts you give your body, the more complex parts your body can build for itself. So, give your self variety of foods including vegetables with green leaf, variety of prepared roots, and variety of seeds and fruits. Carefully seek food variety far and wide and listen carefully to which variety your body wants and which food your body rejects compared to others. Its very difficult to be both healthy and full because the most healthy foods generally have low energy, while the least healthy foods have a high energy level. For example, while the most healthy foods are green leafy vegetables, they have the least energy in them being mostly free of sugars. So eating healthy is difficult, but there are more healthy and less healthy foods. Work towards a healthy diet for your full life and receive the rewards of good health. When your mental health suffers, your physical health suffers. As you tend to your physical health daily, also tend to you mental

health daily. Keeping your brain challenged as you keep active with your body increases mental health. Broad participation in, spiritual development, physical innovation, civil discourse, and philosophy increases mental health. Hygiene. To prevent sickness, wash your hands before you eat or cook, preferably with soap and hot water, or rubbing harder with cold water. Avoid smelling badly to some degree you chose, so others know you value health. Avoid sharing partially eaten food to avoid sickness. If you begin to stink, clean your self and clothing. If you are sick or coughing, either don't go out in public or wear a mask covering your mouth and nose, and touch public surfaces only with a cloth. Surfaces touched by multitudes of people have germs, so if you are not healthy don't touch them without a cloth, and if you are healthy in a crowded place its okay to still use a cloth and possibly avoid getting sick at least once.

WEALTH Financial wealth. Money may be traded for time, so, time is money. Wealth enables us to spend our time in more ways. Money cannot solve personal problems but it can solve resource problems. Wealth cannot make someone satisfied with life, but it can take away worries about life. Saved wealth breeds more wealth, so the universal way to wealth is by saving. People's handling of money reveals them self. Money is only most important in a culture of money. A culture of prosperity creates a culture of kindness, not a culture of money. Wealth is best stored widely in the pockets of your most kind and most honorable friends than in the vaults of callous bankers. Never put all your eggs in one basket but instead spread your belongings in many places. For financial freedom, little should be in your name only, and should be in the names of the ones you care for. Money makes barter easier, and barter helps us live well. Trading is win-win if done in a voluntary way. So, one values higher what they receive more than what they give in trade, as does the other trading partner. It is nearly always true that one person will get more value than the other, but concerning one self with being the bigger winner does more harm than good. The only good use for a loan is to create more wealth than the cost of the loan. Loans to pay ongoing expenses are a sign of trouble and are not needed by financially well people. So, if you want something expensive then save your resources or go to friends for help, or both. If you wish to become financially wealthy then work hard to invest a lot of your resources early and often. Gaining wealth while following a passion offers both wealth and satisfaction. Practically unlimited new wealth is created by spending time on natural resources. Assuming that wealth must be stolen or taken is the wrongful domain of envy. As people become financially wealthy, resources will work for us, as our investments will return more resources. Choose who to trust wisely enough and your resources will all return when invested in others. Wise investment is to wisely choose who can manage resources well. Investment is a balance of risk and return. A low risk means a safe and definite return, while a high risk means a possible great return or great loss. If you lose your investment and are much worse off, you likely took too much risk. A wealthy culture is one that uses wealth to build investments that create more wealth rather than to simply transfer resources from one person to another. We must pick and choose which goals to achieve first, so allocate your time wisely. Trying to make more time than nature allows leads to problems. Rushing often

leads to mistakes. Doing something in a rush uses more energy than doing the same thing more slowly, so notice your energy before rushing. Sacrifice of sleep leads to foolish mistakes. Working smart is more important than working hard. Staying up late will add hours to one day while taking them away from the next and also causing disharmony with nature. The price of staying up one hour late is often more than one hour of time in the future. The early bird gets the worm.

SENSITIVITY Sensitivity is to balance attention and focus internally to your body and your mind and also externally to your environment, in a rhythm. To accomplish this, attune yourself to the rhythms of nature, diet, and resting. You are what you eat. You are what you breathe. Attune yourself to your mind, its perceptions, environments, and its effects on the world around you. Tune your mind. The mentally ill may become mentally healthy, and the mentally healthy may become mentally strong. Sensitivity reveals truth and magnifies life. **Vigilance.** Keep attention to that which is important, avoiding unwanted wandering, avoiding getting lost or hurt. **Signs.** There may be meaning in everything, but discovering its meaning takes time. So, there is a balance between reading signs too much and too little. Strange coincidences, synchronicities, are signs to be contemplated. **Empathy.** Empathize with others by imagining to be in their position, with their features and goals. If something in that position pains you, it probably hurts the person too. If it pleases you it likely pleases the other person as well. Empathy's limit is where people do have different priorities which we don't know of. People prefer foods over foods, smells over smells, and romance over romance. In that case, we can be sensitive by learning the values of others. Sensitivity ends where action begins, as people are beings of both listening and doing. A still quiet of the mind allows maximum sensitivity for our minds. During a conversation allow moments of silence for good sensitivity. Spend time each day to attune yourself to nature, to your body, to your environment, and to others. A sensitive person may perceive intricate vibrations of the universe and see God molding it to his preference... splitting the universe in different directions in any and every dimension, and merging in the same direction. In many such possibilities, life is even more fragile than we imagine it to be. We may be living as a simple nostalgic thought of God as a moment of the distant past. Sensitivity discovers the deepest depths and the greatest heights.

COURAGE Confrontation brings us peace, resolution to conflict, and personal progress. Courage enables us to confront beliefs, confront fears, and confront opponents such as bullies. If you can't handle the truth, you live in fear of the truth. If you live in fear, you don't live well. To live, face your fears. If you can't confront your fears, your fears instead may confront you when you are unprepared. To seek God, you may first need to face your fears. Confrontation is an opportunity to resolve conflict. Hesitation in conflict decays our energy and burdens us with stress. When you live by fear, your mental health will suffer. Underconfidence is sometimes cowardly. Overconfidence is always foolish. There is a middle ground of confidence, but a middle ground of tolerance is only a higher conflict. Tolerance that leads to peace is tolerance for other beliefs, but intolerance of harmful behaviors. Avoid letting others bad manners go unannounced and ignored

to build your courage. Fight or flight. Reject or accept. You may accept by agreeing to disagree or you may reject by conflict, but it is one or the other. Running away in strategy is a partial victory, while running away in cowardice is a total defeat. Valor. To those who help, take high risk and be a hero of valor, or take zero risk and be a zero of valor. In learning the fine line between bravery and stupidity, you keep your valor. Face your fears with acceptance, knowing life may go on, even if yours does not. When others bother you, confront others. When your behavior bothers you, confront your beliefs. When your life bothers you, confront your self. Some respect is earned by being kind, but much of it can only be earned by being courageous. So, learn your fears. Confront your fears. Fear of death is fear of fear. Being yourself can take the courage of being vulnerable. We can test faith in others with the courage of releasing our inhibitions as worrying about what others think of us, and present our authentic unique self to others, trying a unity of acceptance rather than popularity. Sometimes the greatest fear, is fear itself. Sometimes the greatest fear is the truth. When you are governed by fear, you are governed by evil. At some point in your life, the sooner the better, confront each of your fears. Confronting our fears brings us to a higher existence... with life, truth, love, and peace. So, there is reason to welcome a conflict and enjoy a new phase of life.

WILL Your greatest accomplishments shall be as great as your will to achieve them. Your will to achieve will be as strong as your energy level. Will is the energy level of your heart as passions. So, maximize your mental and physical energy by carefully directing your passions. Motivation. Passion may set your focus. Care may evaluate your goals. Impetus. The spark of action is to follow the passion of your heart with a first step. Tenacity. Develop clear goals for a clear will. Pursue goals rigorously and continuously until all hope is lost or all victory is gained. Consider pushing other instincts and other priorities aside in order to will something into happening. Learn when to give up. Learn when to press on. Ambition. Despite spending our days estimating and guessing, people often estimate wrongly. We often underestimate what we can accomplish in life, and overestimate how much we know. Emancipation is to put responsibility and so control of your circumstances with yourself more than others, so maturity and success are found with those who avoid blame in focus of resolution. Expecting others to fully solve your challenges means they may solve their own challenges instead without solving yours. So, leading your life by will brings better outcomes. Succeed by force of will.

FORGIVENESS Peace is achieved through forgiveness. The first step to forgiveness is admitting a wrong is done. Confess your wrongs to those who you have sinned against. Confess your wrongs to all who wish to listen. Confess your wrongs to God. In forgiveness of others, you may need to forgive your self first. People who cannot forgive should not expect to be forgiven. Forgive and forget, or forgive and don't forget. If you cannot achieve forgiveness from others, settle for forgiveness from your self and from God. If you wish ill on those who have wronged you, then you have not forgiven them. When people wrong against you, it is burden upon both you and them. They have a duty to make things right, and you have a duty to confront them about

the wrong. Your duty is not avenge or revenge, but instead to prevent further harm. Their duty is to compensate you for the wrong. Even as you take action to prevent further harm, you don't need to act in anger against your opponent. Acting against your opponent in anger hurts them but also hurts you. Act instead against your opponents with an attitude of forgiveness. The most effective way to punish opponents may be to punish them with kindness under an attitude of forgiveness. If you decide to sulk and allow your self to become depressed by a wrong, you allow the wrong to be further harmful. Instead, write off your losses and move on with life. Let the past be the past.

HUMILITY The weak can live long, happy, and fulfilled lives. That is better circumstances than someone strong living a financially successful, but unhappy, and unfulfilled life. Perspectives. You are great. You are a part of greatness. Greatness is a part of you and is growing inside you. You are vomit. You are a piece of vomit, because potential vomit is a part of you and grows inside you as you eat. Different perspectives can both be accurate, but some are more useful than others, and all are likely to be useful as situations change. A celebrity is happy to be a celebrity. A dog may be just as happy to be a dog. A flea ...a flea. A stone ...a stone. All are special, and all are individuals. God may have a special plan for you, and you may be a speck in that plan. Yet this small existence would be a noble and great. People may be nothing more than the imagination of God, as a passing thought of God. There are good and bad behaviors, not good and bad people. Some people are better at many behaviors than others, but that does not make them better than others. We are no better or worse than any other person or other part of our universe. "Better" is a word that always carries the question "better at what?". The reason no human is better than another is because one can only be better than someone else at specific things. We are what we are, and we are who we are, no more and no less. Every part of a person may be either lost more easily than gained. You deserve nothing unless another has agreed you deserve it. You earn nothing unless another has agreed you earned it. Deserve and earn are opinions of little value. All that you might deserve is the property of another first. All you earn may be property of God. So, all you have may be borrowed from God. To be humble is to accept reality. You are made of multitudes of parts making you significant, but compared to the multitudes of parts in the universe you are a small speck. When we see the largest of the large, we are humbled. But we should be humbled as much when we see the small because on a scale of scales, a fly is only a tiny bit smaller than a human. To a toddler their father is a giant, but the difference isn't noticed on the scale of scales. Ego and Self. Respect is to be earned and given at will, not to be demanded. You are special only as others are also special. For good faith, start with free and equal respect to all. Help. We all need help at times, and there is no shame in asking for help. Fame. Being famous may be helpful. Those who are famous are almost always famous because of their accomplishments, so just wanting to be famous is an empty goal. One and all. We are all individuals. We are all one. We are all divisible. We may all unite.

ACCEPTANCE To achieve harmony and peace, accept your self and accept others. Acceptance is to embrace your natural instincts and passions, your chosen goals, and own to your position and challenges in life. Rarely reject instincts,

only do so when you can be confident that rejection is beneficial for both you and others. More often, allow your instincts to run their course. In acceptance of your self, you can accept others and tolerate different personalities and different cultures. Accept others as you accept your self. Accept yourself for who you are. Accept others for who they are. Accept your self despite your weaknesses. Accept others despite their weaknesses. Accepting all people is helpful, while accepting all behavior is harmful. A perspective of personal responsibility for behaviors that may change over time leads to community of harmony and peace. Good things may come to an end. Accept it when they do. Of course God accepts you, God created you. So, you can be at peace by the grace of God. Tolerance. Tolerance is a path to acceptance. Even if one can't accept, one may yet tolerate. Tolerance is to acknowledge that different people may have different values, and this is the way of the universe. To avoid wrongful judgment, notice the underlying oneness of our world. Tolerate pain when pain comes due, because pain has purpose and is a bitter reminder of better life. Avoid the perfect getting in the way of the good. Accept imperfection. Strive for perfection, but accept less when you are not yet able to achieve it. Opinions. Our freedom of belief provides that everyone has the right to any opinion on any topic. So, opinions can be wrong. One opinion is that the root of existence, God for example, may begin in the middle, or the end, but not the beginning. Furthermore, this is why God is said to have no beginning and no end. This is an opinion, yet it may be either right or wrong. Accept that others have different opinions from yours. Complaining vs Whining. It is time to complain when you are having troubles going further on your own. Whining is when you continue to complain soon after already having a response to your complaint. Beggars cannot be choosers, gladly accept what you can get. Acknowledge your challenges or problems and move on. Acknowledge the past without dwelling on the past. Ready the future without dwelling on the future. The here and now is your moment to unify with the universe, and this moment is a happier one when you accept things as they are.

FOCUS Your focus becomes you. The more one focuses on something, the more likely it is to occur. Even the seemingly impossible may happen simply by focus. Focus on your goals second on how your actions are achieving them or failing to achieve them. Considering carefully where to put resources: time, energy, money, etc. Frequently consider what should be focused on more or less. **Perspective.** Notice how the parts link to the whole, how objectives link to goals, and so how the means achieve the ends. As soon as a problem, issue, or challenge is noticed, address it right away unless there is a good reason to delay. If you delay, consider if it is worth addressing later, and if so how you will later remember to come back to address it. Knowing what to do and when is a great challenge in accomplishing your goals in life. **Awareness.** Get a feel for the energy or energies around you. Tune in to the flow of time. You can tune into time by just breathing while thinking about how long it is between breaths, or how quickly, slowly, or the rate at which stuff is happening. **Environmental Awareness.** What, including who, is near you? What, including who, is further away? Decide what should be a focus of attention for your vigilance. Time is usually something to be measured for vigilance, and so keeping track of time is needed for environmental awareness.

Victory. Winning. Win what you desire by quietly and relentlessly working. Time winning is spent in focus on doing, not complaining, fantasizing, or bragging. Winning feels good, but can be over-rated. It can fail to make you a better person, making you happier only temporarily. Just because you didn't win does not mean others then lose. If you have lost, it does not mean others have won against you. If you try to do too little or try to do too much, you will feel unfulfilled, as your goals you have won't be accomplished. At many times, even throughout the day, notice whether you are focused on what you planned to do, or whether you are distracted. Focus by noticing all your senses and creating a home for your mind independent of your location. Focus by concentrating and timing your goals. Make time for that which you hesitate to do. Be aware of the past. Be aware of the future. Focus on the here and now.

NETWORKING To achieve unity and strength, seek and build relationships with like-minded people who share in your goals. If there is a place that is best to network with others in cooperation to achieve shared goals, then consider to move there. Such moving creates a community, forming unity as a shared purpose, adding security as bonded in faith and courage, and establishing examples of what these values might achieve for such a group of people. Networking may enable others to succeed in your place while you reap benefits with less resources used. To a degree, joy is contagious. To a degree, suffering is contagious. So, seek and build relationships with joyful people who find satisfaction in life. People dislike whiners. Yet, nagging works because the squeaky wheel gets the grease. So, carefully balance how often you bring up any given challenge with others to maintain an attitude of joy.

Friendship. The best kind of friend is the kind you can sit by without saying a word. Your best friend is the one you have the least secrets with. When you eat, have company. Avoid eating alone. Have the courage to talk to strangers.

Romance. Create a spark and send it to your prospect. If your prospective partner is not adding fuel to light the fire, consider moving on. Romance begins with a smile, grows with a kiss, and ends with a tear. Consider preparing your self for both beginnings and endings of your interactions with others, as all things come to and end.

Ending Relationships. If any kind of relationship is going badly, try something different with the relationship. If either other people are not seeing progress or you are not seeing progress, then end the relationship. If you are trapped in a relationship, then end it any way, because starving to death on the streets of a foreign place feels much better than a sufficiently bad relationship. In a bad relationship, you are living someone else's life, not yours.

SEEKING Explore virtues and values. Seek and you shall find. Knock and the door will be opened. Seeking begins new life. Identify opportunities and explore information to develop character or otherwise succeed. I think, therefore I am. **Meditation.** A seeking meditation is to calm your body, then quiet your mind, and finally focus on the point of the meditation. First be mindful of all of your body, calming your heart, breathing intentionally. Be mindful of many of your body parts in specific and finally as a whole. You can be just you or you and those who are part of a larger whole. When you begin to shift focus away from the senses of time and space, you are in meditation. In that state you may better explore your purpose and

meaning or that of others.

LEARNING Learning is discovering information to help you get what you want. Reason. Discover information by way of reasoning. The most simple explanation is more likely to be the correct one. If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is. The spiral of success. Start by setting your goal one notch higher than what you have done already. When you fail, lower your goals until you are again achieving. When you are achieving, raise the goal until you fail. Learn to accept what you have so you can accept failure. The more you learn, the more you learn of your own ignorance. Ignorance is opportunity, so while being ignorant may be bad, discovering ignorance is good. Intelligence. Study what actually works with the attitude that you will change your mind. Fool me, then shame on you. Fool me twice, then shame on me. If you learned something from a debate, then you won it. Have the courage to question anything and everything, otherwise expect to be subjected to wrongful manipulation by others. Problems. A good way to solve problems is avoid them in the first place. Keep your solutions as simple as you can make them. Break larger problems into smaller parts to solve them more easily. Brainstorm by trying to think of unusual solutions, including bad solutions. No criticism should be done while brainstorming, either constructive or destructive. Solve both backwards and forwards by looking at how things are now compared to how things should be in the future. But also look at how things are in the future compared to how things are now. Then, form the steps that will be in the middle to accomplish your goal. What would be closer to your goal without reaching it? Events are in long chains. Trace the cause of the problem down the chain of causes to find deeper problems that may be easier to solve. A chain is only as strong as it's weakest link. Study for patterns that relate to the problem. Consider changing things around you to make the problem easier to solve. Consider expanding your toolbox. Some things simply cannot be learned by mere words, they must be experienced.

CREATIVITY Creativity is a fresh perspective, a fountain of youth. Creativity reconnects us to our instincts and our goals. Creativity relieves stress and solves problems. Creativity is a product of adaptivity and sensitivity. To be creative, be adaptive and sensitive. All subjects may be both an art and a science, and all may be developed creatively. Attune to your instincts to allow nature to guide you. Attune to your environment and its finer details. Things are most often not as they seem. When setting out to accomplish something, you may ask yourself "Is there another way?". While traditions help us connect with others, they should avoid restricting creativity. There are multitudes of ways to accomplish a goal and to perceive your surroundings, so contemplate different ways of accomplishment and perception. Ideas and advice are worth a pittance. Knowing which ones are good is worth a treasure trove. Stuff that can go wrong, will go wrong. Creativity can resolve problems before they start. We are all born artists, and we can reconnect to that artistic spirit to refresh our selves, realize our independence, and discover who we are. Brainstorming. To accept creative ideas, stop rejecting ideas. Learn to accept any and all ideas for at least a moment, or you cannot consider them even if they are good and preferred to others.

DISCIPLINE When angered, take effort to remain calm, even when threatened or bothered. Be slow to anger, and when

angry maintain control of yourself. Express disappointment rather than trying to hurt the other person in revenge or punishment. Reward with honor and privilege, punish with dishonor but not abuse. Kaizen by discipline. If you cant do three, try two. If you cant do two, try one. If you cant do one, you're in deep trouble and need help. Try, and try again. While our bodies and minds are naturally fit to the average environment, all places and people are unique. Learn how to shift instinct to a local culture and climate, as all that is subconscious can be rendered conscious when good to do so. Use new events to your advantage. Self Discipline. Often times, the disciplined actions will be painful, but successful discipline brings more pleasure than pain. Success is accomplished by consistent and purposeful action. Being your own boss is more than a metaphor. You can both punish and reward your self for self-improvement. As with Kaizen, you can learn to control your self well to accomplish your goals. So, if you want to learn fasting, try skipping one meal. If not, then half a meal, and so on. Then move up your goal higher for the next try, and ever higher. When you fail and revert to your old behavior, simply start over and know you will soon return to your position if it is God's will. If you fail, simply start over. Try and try again, never give up, unless you know when to give up. When you agree to submit to a leader, submitting without hesitation builds unity, loyalty, and strength, though acting against your principles to do so is wrong. Your leaders may make mistakes, and it is your duty to enable them to learn from mistakes. Minding your goals with the time every day can bring achievement to every day, and every hour to every hour. When your leaders are in error, speak up while also submitting as a servant. If your leaders still fail to learn and improve, then their leadership is decreased and your leadership is increased. Emotional Impulse Being mindful of your emotional impulses to enable careful consideration of what is best, and enable the opportunities of delayed gratification. Preparation. Before you begin a journey, check that everything you have for the journey is ready. Before you do a task, check that everything you need for the task is ready.

PATIENCE Good things come to those who wait. Physical exercise builds muscles. Mental exercise builds the mind. Try one. If you cannot do one, give up and seek help. After one, then two. After two, then three. For every two steps forward there may be one step back, or you may fall down the stairs. Rest and start fresh... do not relent until all is lost or all is gained. Know when you have lost, know when you have gained. Track your accomplishments so you know your self. Reward your self. Punish your self. Forgive your self. Rest, regroup, press on. Have a plan, change your plan, and make your plan match reality. When temptations defeat you, remove the temptations. Envision what it is you want throughout the day. Stop and just be throughout the day. Stop and reflect throughout the day. Great patience leads to great rewards.

BALANCE Life is a balancing act. Balance is tuning to self and tuning to environment in a harmonic rhythm. Tune to your self frequently. Tune to your environment frequently. After joy comes suffering. After suffering comes joy. Balance work and play. All work and no play make Jonny a dull boy. All play and no work make Jonny an obnoxious jerk. To deny work, is also to prolong suffering. Balance work and rest. Excessive work leads to the

unworkable. Excessive rest leads to the restless. Balance expectations with reality. When often disappointed, expect less. When often achieving, expect more. Balance of expectation and reality bring pain of mind to a point of neutrality. Balance faith and logic. Faith is intuition. Logic may challenge intuition. Intuition may challenge logic. Think before you act. Feel while you act. Balance environment and self, inner focus and outer focus. Consistently examine your own state of mind. A mentally healthy person will in most circumstances be generally happy and have energy. If this is not the case, always consider changing your self and your environment. Ensure that some of your day is dominated by logic and some of it emotions. Life is a game. Life is serious. There is a time to be quiet, there is a time to speak up. Managing Time. Chose your missions because you cannot chose all of them. People who have consistent schedules tend to be more successful than those who get up and go to sleep at random times of the day, as they develop a rhythm of life more easily. Avoid letting the perfect get in the way of the good. Avoid overthinking your decisions. Make a decision and stick to it, unless overwhelming signs tell you otherwise. Balance risk and return. Balance whole and part. Balance imagination and perception. Balance future and past. Learn from history to avoid repeating it. Learn to observe and accept the past, learn to predict and will the future, and learn to just be.

SPINNING (Increasing Positivity) Think positive, be positive. Good thoughts lead to good thoughts. Bad thoughts lead to bad thoughts. So, thoughts can spiral. As good times come to an end, bad times come to an end. By acting intentionally, we may find positive balance in joy if not in happiness too. Frequently act and speak in ways that stop negative spirals. Frequently act and speak in ways that create and maintain positive spirals. Network with others who do the same, and help those who can't do the same. Consider fun and humorous perspectives. Regardless of how deep your are in a negative thought, it may all come to an end in a single instant with a sufficiently good thought, but its much easier if another person provides that thought for you, and likewise to provide those thoughts to others. Consider being more welcoming of challenges rather than focusing on pains. Notice new opportunities that emerge from problems or issues. Panic. A negative feedback loop can lead to panic and terror. The moment you can identify panic you can end it by accepting the present, acknowledging the future, and making the best of the situation such as imagining a resolution and focusing on the positive. Delirium. A positive spiral can lead to careless ignorance. When having a good time, stay mindful of your environment. Aikido. Redirect the energy of your opponents against them. This enables positive use of negative energy. A positive attitude can convert the harshest of reality to a softer melody of life.

HOPE Everything is possible. For when our wills our tested or challenged, hope is an optimistic mindset for success. When we know the odds of winning are low but we want to press on, hope is the motivation we use to continue. In times of suffering and low energy, hope is a mental energy motivator we use to continue to a goal. If you find yourself not doing what you believe you want to do, then contemplate what you want, wait a moment, and try again. You can repeat this many times to discover resolution. Your desires for a better future are encouraged

to be shared with people you admire, especially God. If and when hope is given to you in return, it is time to continue. If hope isn't given to in return, it is a sign to shift your goals. If someone asks you for hope, they seek your help or participation. Choose the energy you will put into helping them wisely. It may be that people's imaginations alter reality to some extent by will alone. Simply by putting our mind on something, it manifests into being to some extent. At the end of a life, hope of the life is it's final possession. The truly rich those ready to die with high hopes. There is no shame in hope regardless of the impossibility of what it is we want. But hope can weigh us down against our other goals creating imbalance, so keep a balanced life, and cut loose the hope when your time is better spent on other ways. As I wrote this, it was raining yet sunny, which may be a sign for hope.

HONESTY Integrity. Rules have exceptions. Principles have adherence without exception. The most important person to be honest with is your self. If you cannot be honest with yourself, you cannot be honest with anyone. If you make an exception to your principle, you don't have a principle. When you have no principles, you have chaos. Honesty is the best policy for truth. To live with confidence, live as if everyone is watching your decisions, because you never know who is. Mistakes. When your mistake can be discovered, deliver the bad news quickly. If someone offers you a gift, accept if you want it, and reject if you don't want it, but in doing so admit that acceptance naturally biases you to the giver. Reputation. If you tell the truth many times and then lie only once, and are caught, you will be known as a dishonest person for the rest of time to those people. So, honesty is the best policy, even at the cost of looking bad many times. If you think you can't be caught in a lie, you probably can, and in time you probably will. When you really cannot be caught, then your decision is one of morals and not one of policy. Judgment. There are bad people, but in the end you may be called a bad person as well. People are only as good their weakest point. The highest standard is perfection, so one bad behavior in one's entire existence makes a person bad by choice of judgment. On the scale of scales, one of something may look like a million, as one cloud could cover the entire sky. So, its better to think of behavior instead of personality. Bad behaviors, not bad people. Good behaviors, not good people. There is evil behavior and there is good behavior. Anyone behaving with evil can change their behavior. As you judge others, you are expected to be judged your self. Making offers you cannot fulfill is dishonest. Being perpetually late is dishonest. Spilling out your innermost thoughts to every passerby is stupid. But, confess your sins to your victims, and to all adults who wish to hear, to become a fully honest person for at least one moment in time. Guilt. Confessing all your wrongs to your victims and to all those ready to judge, for peace. Hold your confession from unready judges and associates of the victim but never your victim, for justice. So, let the evidence speak for itself with few words, if any. Claiming guilt when you are not guilty is dishonest and as wrong as the offense itself, so in claiming guilt you are worse off than having done the crime you wrongfully confessed. Honor. Honor is a good valuation and assessment of accomplishments according to integrity of virtues. Instead of making promises, do as you

say you will do in all circumstances. When you contradict your self with promises, you seem to make too many promises. Which one do you break in such conflict? The one that leaves you with the least damage to your honor. Honesty gives us a focus of life, allowing circumstances to be as they are. In honesty, bad times are allowed to be painful for our correction and betterment, and allowing good times are guilt-free and pleasurable for our satisfaction.

COMMUNICATION Communication is like a key to any person's door. Conversation. In a one-to-one conversation, if you are talking more than half the time, consider to listen more. If you are talking less than half the time, consider to speak up more. Interruption is to be avoided unless someone is wrongfully dominating a conversation or you believe you already know what they are going to say. Silence. Conversations should have at least brief silences to create opportunities for thought and for additional people to participate, even when in spirit. In quiet, we can hear a small voice. Language. Speak in your language, but only when you are confident your audience can understand you. Otherwise, speak more in the language of your audience. Every chosen word and every chosen name is a negotiation. If you want to entertain people with puzzles, speak in vague terms. If you want to communicate, then speak clearly instead. Humans communicate with their entire body, not just the mouth. Many communications in such conversations are non-verbal. So, notice the actions of your entire body when you communicate. Notice your posture and motions, and give them all meaning when you speak or avoid doing them if they are not for a specific purpose. Agreements. The meeting of the minds for a trade or assurance, forms a commitment. The more important an agreement is, the more important having a good contract is, and the more it should be in writing. Contracts are just as important regardless of how much trust there is with the people involved. You can have a lengthy contract but the character of the people who sign it determine success, not the wording. A good contract is: (1) Written and signed. (2) The signers have negotiation power. (3) There is a way to cancel the contract. (4) Mutually trusted people (or at least one person) agree to help resolve any resulting conflicts. Getting Along. Constructive criticism is information designed to help others improve. Destructive criticism is information that serves to hurt others without offering methods for improvement. Communications to others are more effective with a positive spin, good attitude, and good tone. Healthy relationships involve many more compliments than complaints. Complain only if you have a resolution in mind or if someone asks about it, otherwise they may not want to hear it and consider it whining. When so, the squeaky wheel gets the grease. When you criticize someone, don't speak to their personality, but rather to their behavior. Criticizing personality lowers self-esteem more than criticizing behavior, and may work against a resolution instead of towards one. The truth hurts, and most of the time the truth should be spoken, but make the truth hurt less when you can. Tempered Voice. To encourage clarity while avoid rambling communications, it may help to tamp down each thought and share it only if re-emerging with clearly, avoiding a stream of consciousness. Such a voice may be a voice for teaching, diplomacy, and focus. Untempered voice is a stream of consciousness. To connect with someone in development of

trust and unity, there may be a time to speak without concern of harsh judgment from others. Such a voice may be a voice for tragedy, comedy, and caring. Delivering Bad News: Ending personal relationships, mistakes, illness, and deaths. Start with the worst of it, being brief and direct. So, get the worst parts of the news out first. Then, explain what needs explaining like how things may improve, and avoid explaining what doesn't like the motives of your mistakes unless asked. Persuasion. You can take great stress in pushing someone to your will. Or, you can take great relief in offering them information they can freely accept or reject.

TRANSPARENCY Transparency invites criticism and leads to truth. Criticism leads to self-improvement. Being transparent also leads to faith, and faith leads to harmonious peace for others and inner peace for your self as you trust others with truth. To be transparent, confess your wrongs to your victims and friends and family. You can consider confessing your sins to all people who wish to know them. If you don't have the courage to do so, find the courage to do so. Speak freely about any topic with any person by finding a fitting time, or the least unfitting time. There is shame in mistakes but there is pride in correcting them and also humility in admitting them, in balance. To tell lies for the sake of spying or to provide a false comfort is a wrongful verbal attack, so carefully decide whether a physical attack against someone would be moral before verbally attacking them. Secrets. Secrets lead to mistrust. Secrecy. The time for secrets is temporary and rare. Information that can be used against the goals of your opponents, or information that opponents can use against your goals is what should be considered to be kept secret. Mistrust leads to conflict. People's personal contact and location information should be considered secret until you have a good reason to believe you have their permission to do otherwise. People's actions against opponents are expected to be a shared secret among allies. Most who believe they have no opponents are simply wrong, because people's values and goals may often contradict each other. Contract. Forming agreements transparently encourages cooperation. So, delegate authority well with written consent with a shared understanding of how agreements may be canceled.

GENTLENESS Take time to care or take more time to repair. One bit of prevention is worth many bits of cure. So, balance how much you will care against how much you will repair. Doing things is easy compared to undoing things. Each time there is an accident, are you able to avoid it? Ask yourself every time for consideration to improve. The more you treat things with caution, the longer they last. The more you treat yourself and others with caution, the longer you and others will last. Speak as loud as you need to speak for others to hear you well, not much more or less. If asked to repeat yourself you have been speaking too quietly or mumbling too much. If people far away know what you've been saying, you've been speaking too loudly, unless they are there to hear you. In that case when you are speaking to a group, speak to the person furthest away.

GRATITUDE You may bind and bond yourself to others in gratitude by sharing your life and resources with others. When you notice your position in life, also notice who it was who helped you get to that position, and ask yourself what you are thankful for. Is it better to give your luxury possessions while you are alive or after you die?

Sacrifice. Sacrifice is the strongest gratitude by sharing our energy with others. In doing so, we are united. One way to kill enemies is to kill them with kindness. Mercy. Find occasions to give others a second chance. Those without fault should be the first to throw a stone at the guilty. Justice is best achieved by restitution over other means. Grace. At least as often as you pay it back, pay it forward. Gifts. If someone expects a gift, re-consider giving it, because gifting to some degree enslaves you to a small degree in that case, so you are sacrificing not just the gift but also your energy to a pit of nothingness. Likewise, if you are expecting a gift, then it is less of a gift, so set no expectations for receiving gifts and you will enjoy your gifts to their fullest. If you set the expectation of receipt on purpose, it is a reward or award rather than a gift.

FREEDOM Do anything you wish while avoiding harm to another. Life means choices. Helping others is a choice. Remaining with an agreement is a choice. Remaining with a society is a choice. Remaining with a government (as a grant of authority) is a choice. Remaining by a family is a choice. Helping others because of threat or violence is slavery. Choices of life only end where another begins. Freedom is for all individuals. Freedom is for all groups.

Rule and Law. The only involuntary law is God's laws, the laws of physics. All other laws are a type of suggestion and rule. Without personal freedom, we are not living our own lives but rather the lives of others as their slaves. Only in voluntary union can we unite with others while remaining free people in establishment and rule of a just society. Every person should have the opportunity to become healthy, wealthy, and to prosper in a world with love. Freedom flourishes with personal independence and equal authority. Freedom is to live and let live.

EQUALITY In fairness, we have equal authority and equal rights. What is moral for one is moral for all. What is wrong for one is wrong for all. We are all individuals. We are all one. The ways in which we prefer how people behave for success of society, are universally preferable behaviors, which as choices we may call natural rights. So, we have equal permission of choice and equal authority with our behaviors. What is acceptable or allowed for one individual is acceptable or allowed for all individuals or groups. Equal Rights, equal Fights. Equal Authority. Life is born with full ignorance, and so life begins on the same ground for each of us. With equality, all people have equal permission and authority in their behavior with others. This enables people to have equal rights and fair opportunity. We may find ways of sharing power that achieve virtue rather than conflict. Sharing power in fear of leads to conflict. Sharing power in love with respect and fairness leads to virtue and value. Individual authority only ends where another's begin. This is the equality of one. The loudest voice can "win" any argument, yet such an argument has no winner. The strongest arm in a room can force their hand, yet in doing so that person shall lose strength of authority when they are wrong to do so. Only with respect and cooperation can conflict be settled in a civilized way. So, win if you will by force of voice or force of arms, but unless you are right the natural consequences may be severe. Allow others equal influence in terms and conditions of cooperation for benefits of harmony. Authority. People are wrong to believe they may delegate authority to others when they do not have that

authority as individuals. So, authority is delegated from one to many. When the ruling class is not exempt from their own rules, society may be civilized. Because authority is delegated rather than commanded (except as defending a personal natural right), rightful authority is only global to the degree it is also supported locally. A more local class of people (or government) has a higher authority than a more global class of people (or government) to the people of each location, as authority is delegated from one to many. Can everyone have a certain weapon without controversy? Can the ruling class have that same weapon they don't want you to have as an individual? Rights are for all equally, not delegated as privileges by the ruling class. Behaviors that are good or bad for individuals are equally good or bad for governments or collectives. Only by violating one's right can one lose rights in proportion to the abuse. Those who seek to enslave others may be enslaved. Those who seek to tax others may be taxed. Those who seek to rule over others may be ruled over. Successful individuals avoid lying for their personal security, avoid cheating by exempting them self from the rules, avoid confiscating other people's resources for their causes, avoid killing others at will. Likewise, a successful group would avoid lying for their national security, avoid cheating when exempting the ruling class from the rules, avoid stealing by renaming "theft" and "extortion" to "taxation", and avoid initiating violence on another group as in war. Many see it fit to delegate authority they do not have to organizations or others who will lie, cheat, steal, and kill on their behalf. They do this thinking both that government is good and at the same time thinking government is corrupt, to escape their own personal responsibility. If another person is doing something on your behalf, then you and every one else involved is fully responsible for the actions. If you notice a problem, you are personally ethically responsible for helping to fix it.

Don't tread on others. Avoid initiating force against others. One for all, and all for one.

DEFENSE Violence is for stopping violence, to establish peace. When one is being harmful to others, others may then to stop the harm using forceful ways. Before using physical violence, consider verbal confrontation or verbal attacks instead. Create tension only in a process of offering peace with your opponent, or otherwise remain silent. Protection. Protection is providing safety and security during times of crisis, times of emergency, times of poverty, and times of prosperity. Speak softly, but carry a big stick. Aikido tactic. Redirect the energy of your opponents against them. Go to any length necessary to defend your self and your loved ones when physically attacked. Always be prepared to defend your self against any common threat, especially if you appear weaker. Don't wait for an attack to happen when inevitable. When someone becomes aggressive, you should become defensive but calm and calming in attitude, instead of waiting for an attack to respond, as if you wait it may be too late. When an attack happens, be aware of the whole body of your opponent because you will naturally want to look at his strongest point, but should look at his weakest point to retaliate. The best defense is usually a good offense. If you hit back, hit back to do damage, not to play tag. Knees, elbows, fists, and feet soles are your strongest parts for an attack, while neck, guts, and balls are the weakest parts of a human for defense. Avoid tempting others by

having property appear abandoned or easy to take without permission. When people don't agree on dangerous behavior that should be stopped, people cannot coexist peacefully. So, civilization can only be achieved with intentional community, where people separate themselves from others based on their concept of dangers, virtues, and values. This is the challenge of civilization.

FREE EXPRESSION Expression is any communications including artistic expression like dancing, painting, and singing, scientific expression like math and logic, and emotional expression with faces. Cherish the unlimited expression in pursuit truth, kaizen, creativity, and learning. Everyone is responsible for their beliefs. There are natural consequences to everything we express because there are natural consequences for holding wrong beliefs. So, it is everyone's responsibility to recognize and reject that which is false. If we reject that which is false, we are unharmed by false expression. For that reason, adding unnatural consequences as punishment for harmful expression (including lies) is itself harmful. We may express anything or be silent in all places at all times, and should not be attacked for any expression. It is for us to decide how to act given the language of others, and should we suffer damages as a result of listening and believing, we are responsible for mending the damage to our self. Others beliefs belong to others, and as you copy it, it becomes yours because those you copied it from have not lost their belief nor their expressions. Also, we expect others to give us the benefit of the doubt that when we offer advise that turns out badly we did not mean harm. So, the only time someone should suffer unnatural consequences for expression is if they also express that they intend to use their expression to cause wrongful physical damage to another person. If someone makes an unprovoked threat, the expectation of wrongful physical damage is the wrong, not the expression of the threat. If someone forces expression on another, then the wrongful force is the wrong, not the expression. When you are captured or arrested, remain silent to your opponents. Avoid negotiation with terrorists. If you are forced to speak by violence, then you may be a fountain of lies. If the lies fail, then partial truths. If the partial truth fails, then forget everything you know. Rewarding an opponent with your secrets after their bad behavior will only make things worse for you or your loved ones.

JUSTICE To enable civilization by preventing wrongs and righting wrongs. Compensation for victims leads to full justice, even without any revenge or vengeance. So, the focus of justice should be restitution of victims, followed secondly by prevention future victims. Justice is to enable discipline, not satisfy anger. So, vengeance or revenge are not virtues, so when the acts offer no satisfaction its because they accomplished nothing. So, a disciplining punishment is best given calm. Who deserves what, is not for you to decide. God may chose to sort that out. However, if you claim guilt and accept punishment, then the punishment is deserved. When you wrong someone, make your victim whole again. If the victims are not reachable, then give the compensation to who you believe they would want it to go to. Before punishing others, look at your own faults. Before removing a splinter stuck in someone else, remove the pole stuck in you. Those who judge others will be judged by both their own standard and the standards of their authority. No victim? Then, no crime. A failure to

serve others is not harm. Two wrongs never make a right. Deciding what people deserve is for God to decide. For justice, act to defend all people being wronged. If those defending are only in the defenders small group or just the one being wronged, there is an uncaring community. If the defender's supporters are the full community, there is full civilization. Defenders who take zero risk earn zero respect. Defenders who take high risk earn high respect. People are sometimes sure that they are correct, but turn out to be wrong. It is better to let many guilty go free than wrongfully punish one innocent. The accused are innocent unless proven otherwise in a court of authority and due process. A social contract is expected to be agreed upon as an authority upon emancipation as an adult. So, accused people should always be provided a trial in a mutually agreed upon way such as formal court. Which people involved in resolving problems are best decided on before people live together. When accused of any wrong, it indirectly reward liars to provide an answer, because liars will deny the truth to avoid punishment, while the honest will be punished for telling the truth. Likewise, avoid tempting others to lie. Simply tell them what you believe and the evidence. So the answer to any and all accusations is simply that you will let the evidence speak for itself, and to offer any evidence to the contrary if available. Mercy. With justice forgiveness and mercy can settle most wrongs perfectly. So, if your enemy is hungry, give food. If your enemy is thirsty, give drink. By being better behaved, your enemy will suffer their own natural fate. When you lower your self to your enemies behavior, you risk the same fate as your enemy. Live by the sword, die by the sword. Live by peace, die in peace. For balance and harmony, point justified aggressions towards a path of peace.

PROPERTY When one exchanges energy by interacting with something or by using something, and they express this exchange with others, they increase ownership in the thing. One owns according to the proportion of energy they have exchanged with it in comparison to others. In fairness, sharing things with others doesn't increase their ownership of what you share with them unless you signal otherwise. Property transfer is done by public or private decree. Individuals may rightfully own anything and everything when acquired justly. Copying is not taking. Taking is removing while copying is creating. Homesteading Principle. The user of a natural resource is granted ownership of the property, unless already being used by another person.

PRIVACY Privacy is an opportunity for peace, as people can have different virtues and values and temptations. Privacy may avoid wrongful judgment and exploitation and secures access to resources. Privacy may reduce harm among people who disagree with hostility to behaviors or beliefs. All you have, both physical and otherwise, can be hidden in some way. Hiding or cover can provide a safe space of comfort for that which you trust your self more than someone else. Successful hiding, cover, and locking, can keep access by consent and avoid tempting others. Some personal information, including ways to contact and locate people, is expected to be kept private and only shared with permission. To give away such information of others without permission is a personal disrespect. Unless someone has guided you on giving away their contact and location information, only give away their information when sending them emergency help. Secrets. There is a place for

secrets, which are about as easy to keep as it is to keep a fire without anyone noticing. There is no secret for which there is no chance of discovery. Chose to be secretive only with hesitation, as a life of secrets is often an insecure life. When information can certainly be used against you, then consider to keep it a secret. But, at the same time, there is only so much room for secrets. So pick and choose your secrets wisely. Shared secrets. If you tell a secret to someone who doesn't keep secrets, you are making a public statement and giving someone credit for the information (as news) who doesn't earn it. Honoring privacy brings credibility. When someone tells you information that can be damaging to people you care about, consider whether they want this to be a secret. If they don't tell you to keep it a secret, ask if they want it to remain a secret. It may be helpful to use a secret to stop someone from getting hurt, but harmful to share the secret without permission, because you disrespect another while damaging your reputation. Collecting information used for evidence of harm should with respect of privacy rights (as property rights and free expression), otherwise it is wrong to used against the accused. People who collect information by trespassing must show a record of recent and historic ability to recognize probable cause of wrongdoing. Because we have freedom of expression, any punishment for a conflict due to a lack of expression, in remaining silent, is invalid and wrong.

LEADERSHIP Leadership is the spreading of ideas that will be accepted. Lead by communication. A good leader is considered to be a teacher by their followers. Lead by example. Lead by character. Quality of leadership is limited to the quality of the character of a leader. Improve your qualities to improve leadership. Skill of followers may be limited to the communication skill of leaders. Likewise our ability to lead is limited to our ability to follow, because to follow is to listen, and good listening is good communicating. The number of followers of a leader has is limited to the networking skill of the leader. Good leadership is knowing who can invest resources well, and ensuring those people have resources as needed. Motivate by doing. Good leaders expect their own abilities, actions, and standards set for their self as goals and standards of their followers too. Good leaders set clear boundaries for others as expectations of behavior, to provide predictable consequences or outcomes. Power. Power tempts. To measure the strength of a leader, measure the strength built in the followers. Authority. Those who do good gain legitimate authority. Those who do evil may gain illegitimate authority. It is logical fallacy to believe someone because of their authority. It is an emotional folly to ignore someone who has great authority. Empower authority on your terms. Delegate authority on your terms. Offer information to people that they can accept or reject at their will. A great leader is a servant more than a commander, building voluntary unity more than personal gains of vanity. Should less intelligent people command more intelligent what to do, or the opposite? Your authority is limited to your intelligence. Corruption. If someone has been placed into a position of authority and does wrong, then it is the people who placed that person into a position of authority who are to be held responsible in addition to the person who has done the wrong. A corrupt leader only adds to the responsibility of their followers for reparations, so corrupt leadership means a corrupt

following. Leaders and followers are responsible both as a whole and individually to compensate victims for the damages done. If a leader is corrupt, withdraw yourself from following or replace the leader for justice. If you followers are corrupt, their corruption becomes your responsibility as they follow you.

HELP As we prosper we are able to help others to the degree we don't need help our selves. Helping is proof to our self that we may flourish both apart and together as one. Helping is the height of civility. Aspiration of maximum help is to give everyone individually what they always want at the expense of no being. A satisfaction of help is action to love others such as sharing our time for the personal benefit of others more than our self. Good will is helping for hope. For good will, when you aren't hoping for help, then help for hope.

Please consider sharing this with others and comment on this. All the statements in this writing are also questions. Please consider to remove information uncertain to be helpful that can make this writing shorter considering that words cost time to read. Please consider to re-write this in pursuit of perfection.

PHILOSOPHIC THINKING:

Philosophic Thinking: Semantic Tree of Knowledge

Purpose

Develop a 'world view' as a 'tree of knowledge' with a stepped order of concepts in which information may be learned. Speculate about the most fundamental concepts of nature and how they are ordered. Define words and concepts briefly but precisely so that communications can be strong and efficient. Root semantic concepts are not defined and merely described. Inspire more well defined and complete derived works of philosophy including reasoning, logic, and communication. Aid in constructive philosophic development and communications. Edits to this as cooperative content are encouraged participation.

Summary

These philosophic concepts offer a 'tree of knowledge' as a type of dictionary where concepts are defined before being used to the extent possible. This list of concepts to contemplate has brief explanation because the reader is expected to form their own interpretation, their own concepts, and even their own list with explanation. This somewhat technical writing avoids reduction of vocabulary range for readability. This provides a semi-formal minimalist/simplistic foundation for philosophy with some emphasis on mathematics, logic, and science. This writing maximizes semantic density. This 'tree of knowledge' shows prerequisite knowledge to philosophic topics so may be of use in deciding an order in which to learn them. This may be expanded further to list of most topics in philosophy and its subtopics including mathematics and the scientific method. This writing is not considered substantially complete but exists as an example of how philosophic pondering can be expressed. This begins with more simple and fundamental concepts such as mathematics addition and subtraction, and ends with complex topics of consciousness, sentience, and emotions. So, this is for the purpose of

a tree of knowledge as a stepped dictionary and foundation of philosophy.

Hypothetical First Contact with Alien Species Thought Experiment

If we were to meet an alien species capable of syntactic language, what statement of philosophic virtue and values would you expect to be most likely to be able to share immediately? This thought experiment is used for this writing. This is done to increase the scope of this writing to be inclusive and useful.

Method of Construction

This is constructed by beginning with a complex topics in common language, like "Artificial Intelligence" and working backwards to define it as precisely as possible. It was also constructed forwards to a degree beginning with the concept of 'nothing'. It is supposed that such a construction will provide a good foundation for a complete definition of most words while also directly defining many of them.

Logical Comprehensibility

In communicating with logical comprehensibility, one communicates concepts without using vocabulary unknown to the listener when technically possible. Failing to do so is considered a logical communications error when communicating a concept to others. The semantics list this section attempts to offer a semantics dictionary with semi-formal logical comprehensibility.

Stepped Dictionary

This text here includes a stepped dictionary of semantics for philosophic thinking. Words are defined before being used first to the maximum extent, except for foundational semantics. Word definitions are single word or comma-separated word list followed by a colon (:) and then explanation phrase(s). Words with similar meaning words as synonyms are avoided in their own definition. So, if a word is being used in a definition of the current step, instead of being defined in that step it will be defined in a previous step. Each step is marked and delimited by underscore then hyphen "_-". This dictionary attempts to minimize paradoxes and self-referential loops. Words are heavily grouped into shared definitions as synonyms that may be differentiated in dictionaries by context. So, standard dictionaries are left to explain context differentiation. So, this dictionary could be considered a high-level dictionary which defines groups of synonymous words as if they are one word. The words chosen to be defined are all considered to be a fundamental part of philosophy, and as needed to define the last word chosen to be defined.

Grammar Notes

Slash-separated ('/') word clusters are offer multiple similar or synonymous words with the beginning word being most descriptive and preferred, but later words offering additional or sometimes alternative definition due to different people having a different word concept semantic interpretation. An example as used in this writing is "Minimalist/Simplistic". Such semantic word clusters are used to increase specificity and act as approximate definitions until and unless a more specific definition is defined which incorporates all meaning extracted from the word group. Each word in the semantic word cluster adds most of its meaning to the cluster but rarely all of its meaning, and never adds contradictory

meaning to the mix. So for "Minimalist/Simplistic", not all connotations of both words should be assumed. Single quotes vs. double quotes: Double quotes are not generally 'owned' by the author and also remove context from the word or phrase, while single quotes are generally 'owned' by the author. Single quotes offer an approximate word when no one accurate word adequately describes the concept. Although multiple words may better describe the idea, it is not done for the sake of brevity. Sometimes slash-separated word groups are also used to enhance readability as people may not know the first term but will know another term in the group.

Spelling Note

This writing makes liberal use of the English language, using words not found in the dictionary.

Philosophical Semantics

are a domain of implications and fundamentals of fundamentals. Each step in this stepped dictionary may contain one or more semantics. These items are axiomatic semantics and value functions, with some examples. Semantics that aren't explained on one line are explained further down as also noted with the hashtag(#) symbol. Semantics ending in period (.) stand alone unexplained. Semantics are intended to be ordered from least to most dependent or complex to maximize comprehension by organization. So, later semantics depend on earlier semantics. In such a way, this is comparable to the stepped dictionary concept in that using a semantic is avoided to an as-of-yet determined extent until being defined. Topics include mathematics, logic, grammar, and information science. Semantics may be further divided into sub-semantics, which are different way of framing the same semantic in different contexts. The further nested the semantic, the more contextual the semantic is framed.

Named Philosophical Semantics

Some semantics are assigned a name in single quotes for reference outside this work, such as 'Niloc' as a specific meaning of "nothing".

Philosophic Thinking: Stepped Dictionary: Ontological Categories

Root ontological semantic value categories with their given names:

- 'Niloc' Void Passive Nothing Un-[x] Semantic
- 'Orbul' Unary Simple Singular Entity Existence Semantic
- 'Nexom' Dynamic Connection Association Relation Semantic
- 'Cyclop' Binary Deviation Cyclic Semantic
- 'Tritur' Trinary Comparison Balance Semantic
- 'Multap' Multinary Spacial Positional Dimensional Medium Semantic
- 'Divik' Differential of Divivity Domain Branching Semantic
- Set Semantic
- 'Formuv' Shape Form Pattern Sequence Semantic
- 'Halex' Exchange Semantic
- 'Kinmec' Energy Physics Semantic
- 'Entro' Logic Function Data Connection Semantic

Intelligence Functionality:

- 'Fractal Recursion' Biased Seeding Shape Feedback Functionality
- 'Calcula' State-Independent External Universal/Absolutist Calculation Functionality

Agency State-Dependent Domain-Relative
Mind-Agent-Specific Functionality
Sentience Relative Observer Sentient Personal
'Perception Bubble' Functionality

Philosophic Thinking: Stepped Dictionary:

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Void Passive Nothing Un-[x] 'Niloc' Semantic
Maximally meaningless non-dimensional root semantic
(non)entity representing all of neutrality, zero points,
and nulls, as a model of nothing.
Paradoxical as 'nothing' both may be and may not be
given arbitrary meaning by something. It is a root and
not a root.
Subjective/Internal Logical Null Semantic (#)
Objective/External Mathematical Zero Semantic
Allusion to the 'supreme non-being' of atheist
nihilistic existence.
Related: Order-Chaos Dichotomy of Pattern.

--
Unary Simple Singular Entity Existence 'Orbul' Semantic
A universal discrete/concrete/holistic static concept of
singularity/one. Allusion to a monotheistic supreme
being.
Objective/External Scientific Mathematic One Semantic
A quantitative experience as the minimum discrete
number usable for any functionality of any entity,
should any other entity exist.
Absolution Semantic. Truth as the 'is'.
Mathematic One Semantic. Scientific Zero
Dimensional Point Semantic. Logical Data Point
Semantic
Subjective/Internal Singular Experience-Point
Minimum-Order Minimum-Meaning Semantic
A qualitative experience or other quality, or
approximation, with fundamental irreducible meaning
or purpose.
Related: Aletheia, Parmenidean, One.

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Dynamic Connection Association Relation 'Nexom' Semantic
Concept of interaction and development using
connections. Dynamic plurality of many. Allusion to an
omnitheistic multiversal supreme being.
Logical Separation/Delimitation Repetition Semantic
Pattern Semantic.
Reference Directionality Semantic. Concept of
pointing, link, pathway, direction, indirection, and
redirection.
Relational Relativity Semantic
Related: Interconnectivity Hypothesis All existence is
connected.

Binary Deviation Cyclic Semantic (#) 'Cyclop'
Further Notes Concept of dynamic universe. Mathematic
support for later-defined energetic being-doing
dichotomy of 'doing' as a metric of time, and being as
'space' as a metric of position.
Constant Regularity Symmetric Dynamics 'Ticov' Semantic
Energy Semantic Dynamic potentials such as cycle and
deviation.
Mathematic Plurality Counting Semantic
Mathematic Counting Whole Natural Unary/Tally Numbers
Semantic. One to the Infinite as natural whole
counting numbers.

--
Trinary Semantic Comparison Balance 'Tritur' Semantic

Two entities that can be compared or balanced in juxtaposition/relation with a third referential entity.
Math Semantic. Mathematic Addition Semantic.
Mathematic Number Line Axis Semantic. Mathematic Integer Semantic
Same-Different Dichotomy Semantic. Mutually exclusive existence as philosophic equality-inequality dichotomy.
"This is not that."

Scientific Equality Semantic. Equality-inequality dichotomy.

Logical 'Than' Semantic. Mathematical Equal, Greater, and 'Less than' Semantics

Symmetry-Asymmetry Polar Balance Dichotomy Semantic
Examples: Positive-negative, good-bad, right-left, darker-lighter.

A subtractive differential concept by neutralization of an entity of discord or imbalance with an opposing coordinate subtraction or force. This applies to all external/objective metrics with precisely neutralizing opposites.

Physics Semantic. Space Semantic. A cyclic referential entity upon which multiple other entities can be symmetrically compared.

Mathematic Subtraction Semantic. Logical Even and Odd Balance Pattern Semantic. Mathematic Algebraic Equation Manipulation Semantic

Objective/External-Subjective/Internal Existence Dichotomy Semantic

Existence as a quantitative pattern in contrast with existence as a qualitative perspective.

Relative Self-Reflection Semantic. Philosophic Experience Semantic

Range Limits Boundaries Semantic

Mathematic Minimum, Maximum, and Range Semantics
Logical All Semantic

Exceed: Have greater position (than...)

Mathematic In-Out/Inside-Outside/Inner-Outter Dichotomy Semantic. In/Out perspective for all semantics except 'Niloc'.

Multinary Spatial Positional Dimensional Medium 'Multap' Semantic (#)

A universal/domainal form, structure, format, medium, or ether for position and direction where entities may directionally connect and connect indirectly to other entities.

Position Coordinate or role in a domain.

Meet, Integrate, Link, Join, Unify: Make position equal (with...).

Complete, Finish, Done Vocabulary: All parts exist and are processed.

Scientific Metric/Measurement Semantic

Scientific Linear String Vibration Perspective.

Scientific Radial Particle Spin Perspective.

Scientific Wave-Particle Duality Perspective.

Differential of Divisity Domain Branching 'Divik' Semantic

Mathematic Multiplication Semantic. Mathematic

Exponential Semantic

Logical Separation Division Semantic

Delimiter and Escape Sequence Semantic: Reference a division, dimension, or node hop on a network graph.

Nodal Network Semantic

'of' Semantic. Directional relative proximity relationship indicator.

Internal/External Subject/Object Abstract/Concrete

Relative/Absolute Data Dichotomies:

Internal Subjective Abstract Relative Qualitative
Experiential Data Semantic (#)

Supports proximal, vague or ranged,
metaphorical, and paradoxical concepts and
their language of philosophy and experience.

External/Objective Externalized Concrete Absolute
Quantifiable Noun Metric Empirical Data Semantic
(#)

Supports axioms of mathematics and physics
including mathematical reflectivity/equality
and mathematical symmetry.

Multidimensionality Semantic

Positive-Neutral-Negative 'trichotomy' Semantic

Scientific Imbalance Semantic

Network Intersection Semantic. Logical Hierarchy
Semantic

Mathematic 'Multinary' Mathematics Semantic.

Examples: Binary, Decimal.

Mathematic Ratio Semantic, Mathematic Division

Semantic, Mathematic Scope Scaling Semantic

Mathematic Per-Cent/Diem/N Ratio Semantic.

Logical Fractional Ratio Semantics: 'All',
'Some', 'Few', 'Many', etc.

Broad-Narrow Dichotomy Semantic. Smaller domain
vs. Larger Domain.

Orthogonal Pivot Dimensionality Relationship
Semantic

Mathematic Trigonometry Semantic

Set Semantic: A set is associated instances. (Related:
Label, Sequence)

Logical Has-Is Dichotomy Semantic Set 'has' and
Member 'is' Semantics. Logical Member/Element-Set
Naming.

Logical Part-Whole Dichotomy Semantic. Logical Union

Group List Collective Semantic

Logical 'in'-'out' Dichotomy Semantic. If part of a
logical set definition, a prospective element is "in",
otherwise it is "out".

'with' Semantic Lateral adjunctive/inclusive
association. Links expressions directionally and
adjunctively/inclusively.

'as' Semantic Additive association. Links
expression to an existing network of expressions
independent of referential direction.

Logical Greater/'More Than', Less/'Fewer Than'

Semantic. Logical Start/End Semantic

Physical Delimited Axial Ordered Structured

Dimensionality Semantic. Dimensional arrays and
multi-axial space

A set of structural direction, such as
multidimensional space, which enables a set or subset.

Coordinate Semantic. The measure of something with
a metric. Mathematic Vector Semantic

Grammar Preposition(position) Semantic (#)

Grammatic 'From'-'To' Directional Relative Position
Pair Semantic. From Source To Target

Shape Form Identity Sequence 'Formuv' Semantic

That which exists or occurs may be meaningfully ordered.

Being - Discrete Linear (Static IO) Noun-State-Particle

State Being - Mass-like Static State Semantic

Engineering Signal-Noise Dichotomy:

Signal: A cyclical/repeatable set or sequence of

associations on a specific medium.

Logical Form Semantic

Scientific Data Semantic. Scientific Information Semantic

Mathematics Geometry Semantic, Geometric Topology Semantic

Mathematic Geometric Angle Semantic

Discrete-Field Spectrum Semantic. The spectrum of exact to inexact boundaries.

Grammar Adjective Semantic. The qualitative or quantitative judgment result of an observation as associated with an entity.

Logical Recursive Derivative Difference of Difference Semantic

Mathematic Curve Semantic

Mathematic Fractal Semantic. Mathematic Differential Calculus Semantic. Mathematic Derivative Calculus Semantic.

Physics of Crystallization Semantic

Exchange Semantic 'Halex': Send-Receive Relationship.

Chemistry Semantic. Economics Semantic

Transitivity Abstraction Semantic

Mathematical: $A=B$ and $B=C$, Therefore $A=C$.

Logical: All A is a B. All B is a C. Therefore All A is C.

Energy Physics Semantic 'Kinmec': Energy, Effort, Work, Power, Mc^2 : Process enabling entity.

Doing - Continuous Curved (Dynamic Gate)

Verb-Process-Wave Waypath of Doing - Energetic Dynamic State Semantic.

Time Semantic: Repeating universal cycle of process priority difference from being to doing.

Event Being-doing tick(s) of ordered being-doing difference.

Time Shared/agreed order of events. An event ordered in common.

Relative Clock Speed Semantic. Clock Priority Ratio. Physical Time Semantic

Note: The physics notion of time is clock rate metric, rather than actual time.

Process, Do, Doing, Does, Done, Happening: A pattern in time.

Compression-Expansion Dichotomy Semantic The repulsive expansion of doing against the attractive compression of being.

Newtonian Physics Semantic. Physics of Particles Semantic. Physics of Mass-Energy-Space-Time Dynamics Semantic.

Kinetic Energy Semantic

Radial Spin Angular Physics. Linear Momentum Inertial Physics. Thermodynamic Energy Physics.

Electromagnetic Energy Physics Semantic

Logic Function Data Connection 'Entro' Semantic. A grammatical pattern of input, processing, and output

Input Output Gate Trichotomy Cause-Effect 'IOG' Semantic

Input Causality Cause Semantic. Something for a process.

Input is a dynamic causality as an external objective metric. Cause is causality with an internal subjective context.

Philosophical Causality Relationship Semantic

Sense Semantic (#)

Output Result Effect Semantic

Output Something from a process.
Output is a dynamic result as an external
objective metric. Effect is a result with an
internal subjective context.

Gate Process Event Verb Function Semantic
Data arriving to a space in an exchange with time.
Time directional connection from input to output.
A flow of energy which alters another flow of
energy. A transition phase from cause to effect. A
creation of a pattern. Enables communication.
Logical Parameter Argument Semantic
Script Event Chain Functionality

A set of processes. A series of steps. A
sequence of events.

'Use' Semantic. Parameter for an "action
verb" script function.

Use, Involve, Spend, Consume: Assign to
a/the process (of...)

Step: Part of a process or sequence.

Instruction, Command: Step(s) for doing
something.

Execute: Begin and complete (for...) Related:
Do.

Logical, Logic: Having specific output(s)
resulting from certain input.

Electronic, Electric: Something that functions
using electron energy.

Threshold: Minimum boundary / Boundary to a
process / Limit of a process. / Boundary of the
process.

Logical 'Else'/Otherwise Semantic. Logical
Control Structure Semantic

Grammar Tense Semantic Before-After Dichotomy, Past,
Present, Future: Has differentiation to
'Have'/'Had'/'Having' English Syntax.

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Philosophic Thinking: Stepped Dictionary: Intelligence
Functionality:

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Biased Seeding Shape Feedback Functionality: Foundation of
goals, will, personality, and passions. 'Fractal Recursion'

Biased shapes begin with simple concepts like one
dimension math sequences, but advance to foundations of
personal expression as DNA and priorities of mind as
passion and will, "sacred geometry", "biofractal", and
"crystalline recursion".

Allusion to essentialist philosophy.

Feedback: Result of process(es) as input.

Memory Functionality: Replicating data to a space. A
dynamic input signal resulting in a static repeated
pattern signal as output and vice versa.

Expression Lexicography Symbolic Substitution Reference
Function: Triggering of memory retrieval and matching to
output signal pattern.

Grammar Pronoun Semantic: Generalized subject
referencing a specific subject.

Grammar 'this' and 'that' Referential Semantics.

Universal Function as Recursive Continual Experience

Data Quantity Function

An input maximizing/satisficing recursive function
expected to involve a combination of
self-reproduction and longevity. Remnants of input
function continue as output for subsequent
iteration(s).

Data Quality as Philosophic Will Priorities Focus

Goal Function

A biased shape recursive pattern-matching function of partial continuation and partial change while a "target argument" is matched to result in a degree of success or failure depending on how closely the pattern is matched.

State-Independent External Universal/Absolutist Calculation
Functionality 'Calcula'

Process Thinking Efficiency Optimizing Functionality

Efficient prediction and data compression, generating data in replacement or ignorance of memory. (Static) memory may be replaced with (dynamic) data generation.

Logical Junction Conjunction Network Functionality

Predicted signal outputs for a given set of inputs.
Predicted first effect(s) of a given cause combination.

Logical 'Or', 'And', 'Not' Functionality.

Logical Compliment Functionality

Alternative, Another, Other: Unselected option(s) in a set of options.

Logical Recursion/Nesting Functionality

Logical Category/Subset/Classification: A set in related sets.

Logical Control Structure Functionality: (control)

Loops, Conditions

Neural Network Functionality.

Proximities Logistics Analysis Functionality: Network logistics calculations, "fuzzy logic".

Search Heuristics, Search Chaining Functionality

Dependency Chain Analysis, Logic Network Analysis

Logic Puzzle Solving Functionality.

Hierarchical Relations Functionality.

Seeking, Exploration Functionality

Trial-and-Error Functionality

Postulate/Speculation Formation

Functionality.

Hypothesis Formation Functionality.

Code-Matching Functionality 'Perceptron': Identification of unfamiliar/unknown patterns.

Combinatorics Statistics Identification Definition

Functionality: Establish threshold for being.

Scientific Factoring Functionality, Data Mining
Functionality

Correlation Factor Functionality. Given a set of data, identify correlations.

Mathematic Pattern Identification

Functionality. Curve fitting algorithms.

Category Topic Filter Functionality.

Dichotomy and Definition Functionality.

Cyclical and Derivative Causal Pattern

Factor Functionality.

Synchronization Network Analysis

Functionality: How events are or may be connected.

Reality Confidence Certainty Belief

Functionality: Given a data set, calculate the confidence for each information as a probability.

Superposition Functionality:

Consideration for a "true and false" paradoxical position.

Complexity Analysis Functionality: Given data, reduce to component parts.

Data Compression Functionality.

Belief Representation Database Functionality.

Informational Paradigm Functionality: Examples:
Object-Instance Paradigm.

Probability Functionality

Coincidence and Anomaly Analysis "God Winks"
Functionality.

Probability Cloud Search.

Proliferation Assessment Function

Originality-Commonality Dichotomy

Functionality: Common pattern occurrences
are compressive. Unique pattern occurrences
are decompressive.

Compressive-Decompressive Dichotomy

Functionality: Compressive data compacted
statistically, but original/raw data may
remain.

Efficiency Optimizing Functionality: A set of
functions maximizing or satisfying probability
of matching a biased shape pattern.

State-Dependent Domain-Relative Mind-Agent-Specific
Functionality (#)

Additional Notes Maximization or Satisfying of IOG

Input-Output-Gate Domain. The expected universally
preferred will is maximization or satisfying of IOG
domain. Therefore, this is a primary intelligence factor.

Input Range Spectrum Maximization or Satisfaction
Functionality 'Curiosity'

Increased range of input in every sense, for example
from learning the news, to eating more food types.

State-Dependent Memory Functionality

The state of a mind includes memories, which are
inputs as biased shape patterns.

Variable as a Function Functionality

The process of replacing a symbol with its
meaning.

Subconscious Automated Memory Management
Functionality

Memory is a feedback loop where a search signal
triggers expressional output.

Memory Optimization Functionality: Memories are
placed in proximity in such a way that memories
trigger loading of associated memories quickly.

Recall Triggers: Expressional output which
references additional expressional output.

Memory Logistics: The more a memory is
access, the more logistically centered it
should become.

Memory Scope Functionality: The domain of
associative memories, loaded closer to a
semantic focal point, expands or shrinks as
state of mind changes.

Memory Search Functionality: Capability to
purposefully search belief representation database
and other information.

Memorization Recording Functionality:

Utility Interest Assessment Functionality:
Patterns of greatest interest are remembered
more.

External State Signaling Input Reception Sensor
Functionality

Direct Sense: The most direct sense of the mind
noticed.

Neural Electro-chemical Impulse

Primary Sense Physical Sensor
 Sound, Sight:= Brightness & Color; Pressure:=
 Contact & Magnitude; Temperature:= Hot & Cold;
 Taste, Smell, Itch

Internal State Signaling Mood Sentience Functionality
 Instinct by life state.

Physical Internal Body Sense
 Biochemical Internal Sense: Hormone
 Chemoreceptor Sense Functionality
 Balance Sense, Organ Tension/Stretch, Limb
 Tension/Stretch, Nociception Body Distress
 Sense: Bone/Joint, Organ, Skin
 Proprioception: Physical location detection of
 body parts, Body Geometry.

Mood Functionality
 Note: All feelings having an effect are also
 functions.

Positive:
 State/Being Focus: Examples: Manic,
 Good/Happy, Stomach Full, Sexual
 Satisfaction, Relief
 Energetic/Doing Focus: Examples:
 Woke/Ready (circulation system focus),
 Motivated/Activated/Excited (nervous
 system focus)

Neutral to Negative:
 State/Being Focus
 Examples: Depressed, Bad/Unhappy,
 Hungry, Libido Arousal,
 Overfull/Nauseous
 Energetic/Doing Focus
 Examples: Tired/Sleepy (circulatory
 system focus), Demotivated/Deactivated
 (nervous system focus), Anxiety,
 Bored, Restless

Joy-Suffering Dichotomy

Subconscious-Assessment Functionality
 Satisfaction = Present Value of Past,
 Present, and Future Pleasure - Present
 Value of Past, Present, and Future Pain.
 Joy = If Satisfaction > 0 then Present
 Value of Satisfaction. Else Joy = 0.
 Suffering = If Satisfaction < 0 then
 Present of Satisfaction. Else Suffering =
 0.

Positive Pleasure Happy Functionality:
 Partial Listing:
 Hope, Aspiration: Potential future
 increase in satisfaction.
 Funny: Comedy, Laughter
 Positive Balance: Joy. Present Value
 Total Pleasures > Present Value Total
 Pains. Pleasure/Pain Ratio.
 Social: Unity, Love, Gratitude
 Spiraled Metapleasure: Pleasure
 because of pleasure. Examples:
 Victory/Gain, Nostalgia

Negative Pain Sad Functionality: Partial
 listing:
 Fear, Nightmare: Potential future
 reduction in satisfaction.
 Tragedy: Crying
 Negative Balance: Suffering. Present
 Value Total Pains > Present Value

Total Pleasures. Pain/Pleasure Ratio.
Social: Embarrassment, Loneliness, Envy
Spiraled Metapain: Pain because of
pain. Examples: Defeat/Loss,
Regret/Sulking

Internal-Source Feelings Functionality by Sensor
Readings from all sensory information sources
such as "stomach empty" from blood hormone
readings for example.

Secondary Sense Functionality

Sensing entities including environmental
information using a combination of inputs
from multiple primary sensors. Flavor is a
combination of smell and taste for example.

Emotion Information Meaningful Memorability
Experience Functionality

Memory Plasticity Functionality: Situational
Intensity Excitement: As emotional intensity
increases, memory plasticity increases.

Memory Weight Functionality: Associations of
data to high-energy mood increases memory of
the data.

Prediction Parity Function: Whether current
data matches expected data.

Empathy: (ref recursive perception
functionality).

Output Impact Range Spectrum Maximization or
Satisfaction Functionality

Increased range of output in every affect, for
example from speaking another language to a new
braiding technique. Development of output given a set
of memories. Building patterns with patterns. This is
could also be considered Behavior Modification and
Code Development Functionality. Core metric in
determining impact may be change entropy resulting
from output.

Theory Development Functionality

Faith Instinct Functionality: Handling low
information domains.

Strategy and Tactic Development Functionality.

Problem-solution issue-resolution systems of
paradigms and heuristics.

Action Switchboard Paradigm. Energy Fields/Flows
Paradigm. Mimickery Functionality. Scientific
Method Functionality.

Strategic Choice Functionality: Bias-Dependent
Perspective Selection.

Random Selection Functionality: Using noise as a
signal. A static state from a dynamic choice range
believed unpredictable by an observer.

Code-Filtering Functionality

Refine and develop recognition methods.
Reformation of mind to incorporate and process
patterns including geometric patterns, logical
causality patterns, linking and factor patterns,
and cyclic and/or derivative patterns. Base
pattern factors of causality could include time,
space, and energy (including as mass).

Gate Range Spectrum Maximization or Satisfaction
Function.

Increased static power and exchange potentials in
every sense, from a store of food to more influence
over peers. Maximization or satisfaction of entropy
controls such as mass, time as relative clock speed,

and energy. Timed and triggered pattern functions for 'IOG' Input-Output-Gate purposes.

Refer to State-Independent External

Universal/Absolutist Calculation Functionality

Focus Priority-Setting Continue Goal-Spooler

Functionality (#)

Goal Network Proximities Mapping Functionality.

Logistical Proximities Functionality

Form branching shortcuts/triggers to reduce distance as space and time between functions and memories, especially line-of-communication functions and solve issues using least distance networks.

Better, Prefer: has/have/having greater goal priority position (than...)

Decision Contemplation Functionality:

Establishment of (an) option(s) set.

Reproduction/Self-Replication, Wants, Needs

Goal Distribution Analysis Functionality.

Curiosity Environmental-Input

Experience-Maximizing/Satisfying Seeking Functionality.

Select Now Decision Spooler Function: Action

Switchboard core consciousness function of choosing what to do next at a dominant level of consciousness in directing energy flows.

Motive, Impetus, Incentive: Causal node of a multi-nodal goal network.

Initiative: Origination goal node for a goal network.

Job, Task: A selected goal done with time and resources.

Probability Cloud Branch-Choice

Action-Commitment Adjustment Functionality.

Interruption Disruption Distraction Handling

Trigger Functionality.

Cycle Setting Functionality: Timing cycles.

Trigger-setting cycles.

Volume Trigger by Sensor Type Functionality.

Informational / Stimulation Interruption

Anomaly Functionality: Shock, Confusion,

Annoyance Functionality.

Sensory Interruption: Example: Dizziness Functionality.

Informational Entropy Control Functionality.

-

Relative Observer Sentient Personal 'Perception Bubble'

Mind-Agent Interaction Functionality (#)

Note Sentience is gained by perception of multiple perception bubbles and their interactions. This paradigm of interpersonal relations, is an expansion of consciousness from "merely" an IOG-centric biological computer to a sentience-centric person existing in a nexus of consciousness. Almost all listed IOG (Input-Output-Gate) functionality are found in most currently known mammals and some insects such as wasps, but few mammals substantially develop most sentience functionality.

Root Sentient Environmental Analysis Functionality: The query or inquisition of environments/nature domains by perception bubble.

'How' Environment External/Objective Causal Structural Dynamics Functionality

World interactions which develop decision-making and

goal-forming with a 'What if' "Game Theory" "Twilight Zone" relational connections perspective analysis, encompassing universal laws (both physical and any metaphysical).

Domain Analysis Functionality: How a domain may work as externalized causal structural dynamics

Benevolent-Selfish Differential Paradigm Functionality

Opportunity of 'self-lessness' (ego destruction) on a "higher plane" as unification, or selfishness as division.

Universally Preferable Behavior Functionality.

Social Responsibility and Blame Attribution Functionality.

Principles (as Morals, Ethics, Virtues, and Values) Analysis Functionality

Reference Rainbow Rock Virtues for an example.

Allusion to Kantism.

Energy Dynamics Universe Analysis Functionality

Scientific Method Functionality.

Personal Dynamics and Governance Analysis Functionality.

The dynamics of people helping one another for or against goal(s) including resource modeling and interpersonal power structures.

Hierarchy and Reality Layering 'Shell Worlds'

Analysis Functionality

Universal Personal Modeling Epistemology Functionality. Interpersonal dynamics among universe layers.

Spacial Dimension Hierarchical Domains Assessment.

Analysis of the spacial dimensions of a universe layer.

Scaling Consideration: Orders of magnitude involved in a domain.

Entropy Consideration: Resource and time limits involved in a domain.

'Entro' Being-doing balance targeting for many contexts. The literal social conservative-liberal dichotomy.

Recursive Perception Scenario Simulator Imagination

Functionality: Abstract 'what if' analysis of an information domain.

Data Generation Generate randomized to some degree by hash type algorithms.

Abstractive Illusion Functionality.

Dream, Pretend, Sport/Game Functionality. Dream Perception bubble as an energy domain tapped for restructuring and analysis of memories.

Creative Envisioning Functionality.

Existential Analysis. Afterlife Analysis:

Permdeath, Reincarnation, Heaven/Hell/Purgatory Analysis.

Memory Logistics by Perception Bubble Paradigm (#)

'Why' Conscious Internal/Subjective Causal Structural Dynamics Functionality

'Who' Analytics Observation Mindset Assessment

Functionality: Who is who, and who is observing?

Allusion to humanistic perspective. Personal awareness.

Perspective Bubble Construct Functionality

Absolute-Relative Dichotomy Functionality:

Bound a perspective in absolute or relational information domains.

Absolute: Experiential layer. A closed loop where sensory information applies to one entity as a "first person perspective".
Allusion to destiny.

Relational: Observation layer. Two or more entities synchronize memory access for a shared domain of information exchange.

Allusion to free will.

Goals by Perception Bubble and Perception Bubble Associations Mapping Functionality

Determining goals by analysis of perception bubbles including personal and interpersonal relationships.

Principles Selection Functionality: Personal choices of utilitarianism, hedonism, etc.

Locus of Control Attribution Functionality

Perception Bubble Matrix Database

Functionality: Object Data. Geolocation Data.

Observers Data.

Indirect-Abstracted Virtue Ideals Priority Functionality

See Rainbow Rock Philosophic Feeling for a list of universally preferable optimal virtue priority estimation. Related to "Kantism".

Perception Bubble Sensory Analysis Functionality: Sensory information domain and availability by observer or mind-agent.

Example A human may be noticed to have a sense of smell.

Sense Pattern Range Assessment Functionality.

Affect Pattern Range Assessment Functionality.

Observer Matrix by Perception Bubble Functionality.

Perception bubble data with personal characteristics, negotiation, exchange, perception, emotion, resource, communication, etc.

Self-Attribution Function Self-Other Dichotomy Function: Filter separates "self" and "other".

Transference and Projection Functionality.

Deferred Gratification Function. Risk-Reward

Paradigm (#). Pleasure/Pain Paradigm.

'What' Affective Structural Statics World View Function.

Environmental Domain Network Analysis Functionality.

Object Matrix Functionality

This object matrix functionality branches 'what' exists to functional inquiries of how, when, and where it exists.

'When' Structural Process Higher-Level Priority

Order Functionality: Each perception bubble applies to a point or range of time.

Historic Analysis/Confidence/Availability Functionality.

Event Handling Functionality

'Where' Structural Functionality.

Dimensional Analysis Functionality Available dimensions for the perception bubble.

Geolocation Matrix Database Functionality.

Location Handling Functionality.

Personal Domain Matrix by Mind Agent Functionality.

For each mind agent, a perception of agents as a set for each perceived domain.

Self-Other Dichotomy Functionality.

Sentient Behavior Network and Achievement Modeling by Perception Bubble Analysis Functionality (#)

Relative Observer Sentient Interpersonal Inner 'Perception
Bubble' Mind-Agent Functionality (#)
 Threading Multitasking Functionality Inner Perspective
 Bubbling
 Multiple thoughts or tasks can be managed as
 "threads", being connected such as "looped" or "tied"
 together.
 Thread Split Functionality. Split or daisy-chain a
 thought for multiple connected thoughts or tasks.
 Includes use as pushing a thought into the
 subconscious mind while maintaining focus. (***)
 Thread Merge Functionality: [Re]connect or merge
 thoughts or tasks together. Includes use as a
 subconscious perception bubble [re]integrating into
 consciousness. (***)
 Discrete Threading. Consciously threading thoughts,
 including for tasks and routines.
 Schedule Planning Functionality
 Thought Planning Functionality. Includes
 structuring conversations.
 Mnemonic Device Construction Functionality
 Estimate/judge optimal and likely behaviors for
 perspective bubbles as mind agents.

Relative Observer Sentient Interpersonal Outer 'Perception
Bubble' Mind-Agent Functionality
 Communication Syntactic Protocol Functionality
 The interaction of perception bubbles (by alignment of
 focus points) with abstract exchange that externalizes
 intelligence.
 Channeling Functionality
 Medium Channel Functionality
 Medium Analysis Functionality Notice
 communications medium such as electromagnetic,
 kinetic, and multimodal.
 Frequency Range Analysis Functionality
 Noise Chaos: Pattern Order Dichotomy Function:
 Differentiate between signal and noise.
 Channel Development Functionality Create, modify,
 or remove the focus of communication potential.
 Synchronization Functionality
 Reciprocity Continuum of Communications Feedback
 Affirmation Functionality
 Acknowledgment Spiraling Function. Tell-Back
 Confirmation Functionality.
 Rhythmic Communications Functionality.
 Music Functionality.

Communications Code-Matching Functionality.
 Synchronicity Pattern Matching Functionality.
 Vocabulary Lexicon Coding/Decoding Functionality.
 Grammar Coding/Decoding Functionality
 Grammar Articles English Syntax Functionality.
 Examples: 'A', 'An', 'the'.
 Channel Correlations Functionality: Example: Lips
 motion by visual channel matches sound waves by audio
 channel for a screaming monkey.

Exchange Interaction Functionality
 Metachanneling Functionality
 Initiation-Closing Functionality.
 Data Transfer Functionality: The specific action
 sequences as a chain of events to deliver a message
 for each protocol.

Communications Event Matrix. A memory structure for
 tracking and analysis of communications events.
 Peer Communication Structure Development Functionality. (#)

Leader-Follower Relation Control Structure Functionality
Communications for the purpose of behavior
modification of a target mind.
Unidirectional Command and Flow Functionality: Flow
of power in one direction and flow of information in
the other.

Indirect Communications:

Abstract and Artistic Rendering Functionality

Side-Channeling Communications Functionality:
Channeling of information without intentional
lexicographical symbols.

Clues and Cues Communications Functionality:
Communication by environmental changes such as lawn
tape that communicates a boundary.

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Surrealist Perfection "Unobtanium" "King of All Kings" "God
of All Gods" Abstract 'Omnimax'

Allegorically representative of the broadest possible
character domain of supreme being(s).

Formational Attributes

Omnibenevolent: Good, Integral, Merciful, Gracious,
Loyal, Reliable. Reference Rainbow Rock Virtues for
more attributes.

Omniscient: Omnivision, All knowing.

Omnisient: Perfect Intelligence. Perfect
wisdom. Perfect predictive power.

Omnipotence: All powerful. Unlimited free energy.
Unlimited free time. Unlimited Free space.

Glorious. Dynastical.

Omnipresent: Exists in all places at all times.

Voidability: Able to encapsulate nothingness as
an entity and convert any and all to such a
void of nothingness.

Paradox Creation: Does the impossible, moves
the unmovable, creates comic tragedy, tragic
comedy, procures infinity & infinitesimal.

Related: Zeno of Elea.

Reformational Attributes

Omnibalanced: Entropy Neutral. No desires except
those already obtained, as perfection is obtained.

Ethereality: Interaction occurs only as preferred.

One root perception bubble domain may control another
but not vice versa except as wanted.

Karmic: Just/Righteous.

Immutability: No internal changes, as perfection is
obtained.

Paradox Resolution: All paradoxes are completely
resolved such that they are not paradoxical with a
resolving entity of existence.

Completion Attribute: Unifying of all connective unity.
All of Alls.

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Multi-Line Explanations and Supporting Vocabulary

Definitions:

#Subjective/Internal Logical Null Semantic

'Null' is a symbolic representation of nothing. In the
noise/signal dichotomy, this is like noise though
without having a property of "volume" or "sound". In a
communications signal/noise dichotomy context where
signal is a communication but noise isn't, this is a
lesser nothing because this "nothing" is categorized as
subjective, in comparison to the absolute (and therefore
greater) nothing. Put another way, subjective 'null' is
a nothing rather than the one nothing. This 'null' is an

imprecisely communicable semantic point because different people interpret this point differently. Such difference of interpretation can be small or large and this difference of definitions of 'null' is unknowable by the communications counterparty. Subjective null depends on interpretation of an observer as to what is communications noise and what is a communications signal. Noise is definable as 'null' while signal isn't.

#Binary Deviation Cyclic Semantic.

This semantic is the beginning point for multi-part systems for such concepts like lines and circles. This semantic is a beginning support for concepts including dichotomy and "Wave-Particle Duality" because the same semantic that defines lines may also defines waves. A circle implies at least one defining two-dimensional point, a sphere implies the existence of at least one three-dimensional point, and so on. Any point implies the potential for distance to another point, and distance from a point can be perfectly bounded by such structures as circles and spheres. Waves are definable using circles.

#Internal Subjective Abstract Relative Qualitative Experiential Data Semantic

A bitwise incomplete informational concept. May be a unique and unshared or unsharable/unrepeatable experience. Concepts unexplained with mathematic bit-for-bit precision. Generally unmeasurable with a tool. Any experience of nature having both form and model more and rather than the experience has a predictable and singular function. More opinional than factual. An internal/subjective entity might be rendered external/objective by providing a framework of precise meaning. Considered "Internal" because there may or may not exist additional unknown environmental entities affecting the subject of the semantic. So, semantic connections to any additional entities are unknown or non-existent.

#External/Objective Externalized Concrete Absolute Quantifiable Noun Metric Empirical Data Semantic

A bitwise complete informational concept. Any definitely sharable/repeatable experience is considered external and objective. Any concept explainable with complete precision. Any concept generally measurable with a tool. Any functional physics or mathematics of nature. More of a measurement than an experience. Any adjustment to an external/objective entity introducing imprecision renders it as internal/subjective.

#Multinary Spacial Positional Dimensional Medium Semantic 'Multap' Semantic

'as' Example Sentence: "As the wheel spins, as the indicator shows, as well as we imagined, as you own, it is as operational as it is proven to be."

#Sense Semantic

Touch: Physical pressure input sensing.

Taste: Molecular geometry input sense for liquids or solids.

Smell: Molecular geometry input sense for gasses.

Balance: Kinetic rotation input sense relative to center of mass.

Hearing: Kinetic vibration input sensing.

Pressure Sensing: Mass force field sensing.

Temperature Sensing: Molecular kinetic energy sensing.

Sight: Electromagnetic spectrum input sensing.

#Focus Priority-Setting Continue Goal-Spooler Functionality

Requirement: Function input.
Able, Ability, Capability, Qualified, Can: Meet or exceed requirement(s) (to...)
Create, Generate, Establish, Make: Increase instance(s) of...
Change, Modify, Alter: Process to a difference (with...). Related: Differ.
Develop: Create and/or modify.
Modify, Convert, Transform: Change into something.
Enable: Cause ability (to...)
Option, Choice: One of something among multiple different entities, for (an) entity/entities.
Select, Choose, Pick, Decide: Take (an) option(s) from an option set.
Certain, Detailed, Specific, Selected, Chosen Semantic. Named set/group member(s). (Having) Defined options and/or members of a set or group (of...):
Related:= Selection, Selected, Subset, Subdomain.
Goal, Mission, Intention, Objective, Desire, Target, Purpose: A definition of increased satisfaction.
Smart: Able to use logical processes to accomplish specific goals.
For: 'To' within context of a goal.
Accomplish, Achieve, Fulfill: Meet or exceed requirement(s) for...
Need: Having threshold for being or doing.
Form, Manufacture: Alteration(s) to create...
Will: Establish(ed) target(ing) (of.../for...)
Way, Method: Process(es) for achieving a goal.
Impact: Change associated with goals.
Intelligence: Methods for willed impact.
General Intelligence: Intelligence generalized with prediction, data compression, and goal networks.
Use, Involve, Spend, Consume, Designate Semantic Assign for a/the purpose (of...)
Optimal: Accomplish(es) purpose(s) using the least energy of all alternatives.

#Relative Observer Sentient Personal 'Perception Bubble' Functionality

Aware: Processing sensory input.
Conscious: Aware, or intelligent and aware.
Free Will: Able to develop unpredicted goals or goal achievement methods.
Destined: Predicted as the result of physics, mechanics, and causality.
Perception Bubble: A specific bounded IOG (Input-Output-Gate) domain.

#Sentient Behavior Network and Achievement Modeling by Perception Bubble Analysis Functionality

Priority action switchboard for tasks including routine tasks to be done multiple times according to triggered events. For each sequence item as a behavior, develop end state and one or more levels of success/fail metrics for such a state. All behavioral functions within a "Perspective Bubble" and each perspective bubble may have different handling for different domains. So, a behavior network may have different handling of different domains. Determine how goals may work for a given domain such as "How I make a sandwich".

Sentient Behavior Analysis Functionality" map to this network, sharing the same information structure.

#Pleasure/Pain Paradigm

Check energy reserves against expected reserves in any and all forms including mental and physical. If more

than expected, then pleasure is felt. If less than expected, pain is felt. More broadly, power instead of energy. Generally, IOG (Input-Output-Gate) increasing is pleasure while IOG decreasing is pain. However, mis-wiring or mistake may reverse the process, which can cause erroneous pain? Pain alludes to death, while pleasure alludes to life.

#Peer Communication Structure Development Functionality.

Heuristics Examples: First, for a verbal group conversation of four people or less, equal parts speaking and listening for each participant is expected. Second for such a conversation, leave a certain amount of silence after each sentence for thoughtful conversation. Third, adapt to the mindset of your audience, otherwise considered "matching their wavelength" by contemplate their full range of actions and copy those behaviors to some degree such as fidgeting in the same way as a listener for a moment to better understand their range of actions. All of these are ideas of how conversations might be better when they are kept in mind.

#Memory Logistics by Perception Bubble Paradigm

This paradigm, philosophy, and decision process raises two related questions. 1) How will I be remembered by others and 2) Relative timing for each memory. This provides scenario analysis methods with a framework upon which intelligence functionality may be structured. This directly connects back to the concept of priorities. So in this paradigm, the environment is a 'sea of memories' some of which are more prominent than others, where prominence involves the clock timing to that memory.

#Now Choice Paradigm

The perspective of the impetus of doing for an autonomous sentient person, with characteristics of willed action including qualities of motivation and tenacity. With the paradigm, goals are selected and acted upon, as an action choice.

Philosophic Thinking: Stepped Dictionary: Additional Definitions:

Can: (Is possible)/(((Have/Has) (a/the) (possibility)))
([to]) [/] (do/for)...

Material, Substance: Part of something that can be touched.

Bitwise Complete: A set which is entirely defined and discrete with logic.

Artificial: Designed by humans.

AGI, Hard AI, Strong AI: Sentient computerized agent that is generally intelligent and efficient.

Fuller Definition of Strong Artificial Intelligence:

Computerized agent that is able to develop ways of accomplishing goals using less energy than alternatives.

Philosophy: The organization and methodology of intelligence.

Psychology: Sentient behavioral network analysis.

Sacred Geometry: Universal shapes from which multiple biofractal patterns may form.

Supplemental Philosophic Paradigms:

Order-Chaos Dichotomy Some information domains are domains in which patterns have not been identified.

Consideration of methods in forming patterns from these domains is considered chaotic to the degree to which patterns are not identified. To the degree the formation of these patterns of a source domain have a causal or predictable pattern, there is order.

Free Will-Fate Balance The perceived balance of predicted and unpredicted goals and goal achievement methods is used as a basis for impact resolution including lifestyle and governance.
Intelligence Functionality: end

PHILOSOPHIC THINKING: Perspective Development

Meaning and Knowledge

Epistemology is the study of knowledge.

Semantic is meaningful association.

Truth Foundations:

Experience is sensory input of a mind.

Perspective is a state of mind resulting from sensory input.

Reality Reality involves creation of experience shareable by multiple other perspectives.

Truth is experience of a perspective as it could and would be matched in agreement with other perspective(s).

Objective Truth. Objective truth is shareable experience where perspectives could and would match to a perspective of reality.

Absolute Truth. When an entity of reality creates multiple perspectives and their experience, the constructed experience is absolute truth.

Subjective Truth is a person's experience from their own perspective. When a person has an experience, their resulting perspective as deconstructed is subjective truth.

Absolute/Objective/Universal - Relative/Subjective/Local Dichotomy. Absolute means a property of all domains including locations. Absolute truth requires being true for all domains. Objective truth means concretely true for a dominant domain or perspective. Relative truth means true for some domains or perspectives but not necessarily all perspectives or domains.

Absolution. The perspective of one true reality. Without multiple perspectives in existence considerable, there is absolution rather than truth, as there is no possibility of a true/false dichotomy without multiple perspectives.

Relativity. Perspective developed relative to other perspective(s).

Mind Perspective Origination (Internal vs External).

An internal origination of mind suggests that at least local or relative truth exists, while an external origin of mind suggests at least some form of global or absolute truth exists.

Truth vs. Fact. Truth becomes a fact when it is noticed by multiple people or has been/will be shared among people. A fact is a collectivized truth. So, "the newspaper conveyed a fact" contrasts with "I knew the truth about what happened". So, a fact is truth that is being placed in a context of sharing/agreement. There is further context for "fact" when truth is listed, especially as a collection.

Valid is when a fact is verified or verifiable by other(s). Verified as Confirmed is when preferred perspectives match in shared agreement.

Truth vs. Belief. Belief is the level of confidence of something being true, that a perspective is able to match to other perspective(s) in agreement.

Cause vs. Reason. Reason includes a subjective focus

of experience while cause includes an objective focus of occurrence.

Logical Proposition is symbolic representation of a semantic intended for truth determination. This may be symbolized as a hierarchical 'is/are' or 'have/has' relationship. This is done with discrete definition in propositional logic.

Reasoning

Data is logical symbols for input.

Methodical Consistent rule-based system.

Information is valued data.

Query is a search for information. This is often done as a question, and also in context of a computer search.

Inquiry is a query to a person or agent. This is often in the context of an investigation.

Evidence is cause of belief.

Logical is predictably the output as the result of a process from given input to a process.

Conclusion as Logical Conclusion is a caused belief, such as a logical position, opinion, or judgment.

Logical Reasoning is methods to satisfy cause for belief, such as empirical reasoning, rational reasoning, or the scientific method.

Assumption is a belief without evidence.

Presumption is to imply but not declare an assumption. This is often in a negative context of a mistake.

Premise is an assumption for a logical conclusion.

Argument as Logical Argument is a logical conclusion and it's associated premises. Posit is establishing a logical position as logical argument claimed to be valid.

Proposal a declaration, such as a plan or claim, seeking approval.

Assert is to declare an unverified or incomplete argument. This is often in the context of the claimant being prepared for further inquiry.

Postulate is to assert.

Theory as Casual Theory is an explanation of how event(s) happen, to accept or reject.

Rational Reasoning Reasoning by internal sense perception, such as intuition or deductive reasoning, rather than direct external sense as observation or experiment. Rational thought is internal to the brain or mind, as semantic perception such as interpretation of senses.

Deductive Reasoning as Inferential Reasoning as If-Then Reasoning is assuming one or more premise to infer a logical conclusion. If the premise is true, then the logical conclusion is necessarily true. Deduce is to do inductive reasoning. Deduction as Proof is a conclusion of inductive reasoning.

Abstract Thinking as Rational Thinking Is semantic thinking correlated with an indirect sense, with perception originating inside the brain or mind, such as logic, belief, probabilities, pattern detection, association, correlation, causation, and prediction.

Rationalism The theory that internal reasoning

is the source of superior, supreme, or all reasoning or beliefs. This stands in contrast with empiricism.

Innate Concept The theory that people already know many, most, or all things, but experience triggers inner discovery as recall of an already existing concept.

Propositional Logic is a systemic discrete way of representing deductive reasoning.

Scientific Method

Science is methodical measured study. This is often done to reliably predict what consistently happens, or determine how or why it happens.

Falsifiable is a disprovable claim.

Hypothesis is a explanation of how event(s) happen, declared for scientific study. It is typically expected to be falsifiable as open to testing and evidence.

Scientific Theory is a hypothesis which is demonstrated with repeated and continuously repeatable evidence.

Thesis is a hypothesis or prospective scientific theory declared for inquiry.

Empirical Reasoning Reasoning by direct external sense as observation or experiment, rather than internal sense as theory or intuition. Phenomenon is an empirical event.

Inductive Reasoning as Statistical Reasoning as Probabilistic Reasoning is using patterns of observation to estimate probabilities or form a hypothesis. Induce as logical induction is to do inductive reasoning.

Empiricism The theory that personal sensory experience is the source of superior, supreme, or all reasoning or beliefs.

Concrete Thinking as Empirical Thinking as Sensory Thinking Is thought correlated with a direct sense such as visual, auditory, touch, smell, taste, hormonal mood or hormonal signaling, etc. The original sense of concrete thought is external, as inputs first originate from outside the brain or mind.

Sublingualization can be done to expedite reading or thought for an auditory thinker. This is done by focusing on the underlying meaning while ignoring the auditory imagination. A clue this is happening is that thoughts speed up as being sublingualized, such as by starting off reading a sentence or thinking a thought while also imagining what it sounds like, but then just imagining the remaining meaning of the thought or words while just looking and/or thinking, without considering the sound.

Conscious Thought is a combination of both concrete and abstract thought.

Abductive Reasoning is using both deductive and inductive reasoning for one conclusion as a probability.

Occam's Blade Heuristic The simplest explanation is typically best.

Correlative Reasoning is reasoning by association, such as by patterned observation or experiment results, for such reasoning as

probabilities or a hypothesis.

Correlation is not Causation

Definitional Truth

Axiom is a premise used to form multiple logical conclusions.

Axiomatic is premised or premisable for definite logical conclusions.

Emotional Reasoning is an argument or assertion based on a feeling.

Instinctive Reasoning is a feeling that an argument or assertion is valid without being able to express why.

Self-Evident Truth Is an appeal to instinct for the truth value of a claim.

Evidence

Rational Evidence is intuition or logical deduction used for truth determination.

Observation (empirical evidence)

Empirical Evidence is a sensory experience used for truth determination.

Single Perspective Experience

Self-Sensed Experience

Other-Sensed Experience

Multi-Perspective Experience

Self-Other Sense Dichotomy is whether or not the experience is originated with the self perspective or another perspective that was shared symbolically.

Repeatable Observation

Faith

Low Information Domain Belief

Religion is a set of beliefs and methods of life based on low-information domain(s) such as another universal layer or hidden dimension.

Personal Cult is a culture based on a value of characters as specific people above characteristics as achievement modeling. This could include a focus on someone's fame, influence over others, or personal abilities.

Interpretation

Signal-Noise Differentials

Paradox is when a claim is both true and false according to a single source or system.

Illusion is when a sense as perception of a universal layer doesn't match an accurate experience as reality, of that universal layer.

Hallucination is illusion originating by internally generated experience that is perceived in the same way as an experience by external perception.

Delusion is when a false belief is based on illusion or imagination.

Definitional Semantics

Reference Philosophic Thinking: Stepped Dictionary:

Generalization is defining terms according to what is probable, as by inductive or abductive logic, rather than what is necessary to conclude as by deductive logic.

Majority Generalization Rule Is the belief that something is mostly true, such as more likely to be true than false, it is generally true. This is sometimes implied rather than explicitly stated. This sometimes results in miscommunication. The usefulness of implication

(rather than being explicit) is maximized as the probability of something being true is maximized.

Minority Generalization is something being sufficiently more true of one group than with another comparison group, than it is true for the one group and false for the other group. Examples of minority generalizations are such as "it tends to be less false that..." and "it tends to be more true that...". Stereotyping is if a minority generalization is stated as true, but not with explicit identification of being a minority generalization. This is considered invalid communication, and may result in negative sentiments.

Personal Stereotyping is minority generalization stereotyping of people groups, which is often considered uncivil behavior.

Minority Generalization Sufficiency is generally to be a definite deviation from normal, such as mathematically a single-sigma deviation.

Superpositional Expression At least some language may be used in a way that something is as true as it is false. This can result in expression that is determined as either true or false relative to the observer's subjective opinion.

Paradoxical Expression Conflict may happen if two different people challenge contrary positions based on a superpositional expression.

Intelligence Functionality Ref Rainbow Rock:

Philosophic Thinking: Stepped Dictionary:

Intelligence Functionality

Intelligence Function Examples: Planning, Optimization, Prediction, and Communication

Metaphysical Philosophy

Ontology The study of being, or it's result as a structural perspective of being.

Essentialism Everything such as objects have essential characteristics as necessary to conceptualize their formation, for it's identity.

Naive Realism Entities continue to exist when not being perceived. This is often a circumstantial belief, such as believing beauty is an entity that only exists when perceived while tree sticks do exist even when not perceived.

Philosophic Gnosticism Absolute knowledge is possible, such as by connection to a divine being, or rounding confidence up to 100% from a number deemed sufficiently close to 100%.

Philosophic Agnosticism Absolute knowledge is impossible for a human, such as knowledge being relegated to high confidence. Nothing, or only direct perceptions such as in the current moment, is absolute knowledge.

Spiritual Gnosticism is the Gnostic spiritual philosophy, including theism of absolute divine knowledge for humans.

Spiritual Agnosticism is narrow atheism as the belief that God doesn't exist.

Atheism - Agnosticism - Theism Trinary Spectrum is a 3-measure spectrum scale of confidence that God

exists. More than 50% confidence that God doesn't exist is atheist (as narrow atheism), otherwise up to 50% confidence that God does exist is agnostic (as spiritual agnosticism), otherwise more than 50% confidence God does exist is theist.

PHILOSOPHIC BEING

Original Universal Foundation

Monist foundation means a single first entity creates all, such as mind creating matter, or matter creating mind.

Cartesian Dualist foundation means mind and matter create each other simultaneously, without a first creation of either matter or mind.

Abstract means composed of symbol(s) or other non-physical component(s).

Concrete means composed of particle(s) or other physical component(s).

Abstract-Concrete (Intangible-Tangible) Dichotomy. An original universal foundation sets context for a difference of abstract and concrete. If mind is the origination of all matter, then all has an abstract foundation. If matter is the origination of all mind, then all has a concrete foundation. A cartesian dualist foundation implies matter and mind are inseparable.

Mind Perspective Origination

Composed Emergence Perspective - A mind is composed from multiple parts and emerges from assembly of the parts, so mind has individual subjective internal origin.

Divided Bubble Perspective - A mind is a division of mental substance such as "res cogitans" assignable to a physical body, sensor, or effector, so mind has collective external objective origin.

Original Universal Foundation Theories

Theism theorizes that the (human) universe originates from a mind-based cause, such as a supreme being or consciousness. Most theories of theism have a divided bubble perspective of mind. Most theist philosophy (except most pantheistic) consider the universe to have an abstract foundation, such as symbol(s).

Atheism as narrow atheism theorizes that the universe originates from non-mind based cause, such as matter or random chance. Most theories of atheism involve a composed emergence of mind. Most physicalist, materialist, and atheist philosophies consider the universe to have a concrete foundation, such as particle(s).

Physicalism theorizes that the universe can be entirely explained mathematically by physics and physical processes.

Materialism theorizes that the universe can be entirely explained by physical substance, as their attributes and behaviors. This is a concrete foundation theory and a composed emergence theory.

Mind-Brain Identity Theory theorizes that all of a human mind is connected to local physical brain interactions.

Abstract Idealism theorizes that the universe has a fully abstract foundation as an origin. This stands in contrast with materialism.

Reductionism theorizes that everything can be understood as a composition of parts, as a composed emergence theory.

Root/Essential Attributes Origination

Finite-Infinite-Infinity Possibilities Foundation. Whether a universe foundational entity attribute is or may be a finite, infinite, or an actualized infinity.

Mind Perspective Origin Theories

Global/External Origin of Mind Perspective. An individual personal perspective of mind is originally derived from an external consciousness such as a higher consciousness or collective consciousness. A mind develops as a collective consciousness, soul, or spirit connects with a physical body. Most theist and Cartesian Dualism philosophy adopts the Global/External Origin Perspective.

Local/Internal Origin of Mind Perspective. An individual personal perspective of mind is originally derived from entirely unconscious physical material substance. A mind then emerges locally from physical material interactions. Most physicalist, materialist, and atheist philosophy adopts a Local/Internal Origin Perspective.

Root/Essential Value Origin

Value origin is about what is a highest or higher value such as being good, meaningful, important, special, essential, best, ultimate, supreme, superior, fundamental, great, or perfect. This is a main subject of Value Theory philosophy.

Feeling Priory Origination. Feelings or emotions are final or fundamental root origination of value.

Consciousness or Thought Priority Origination.

Consciousness or thought(s) are final or fundamental root origination of value.

Divine Origination. Supreme being(s) are final or fundamental root origination of value. Such value may emerge from goal(s) or purpose(s) of a divine being.

Essential Substance Origination. Substance is final or fundamental root origination of value.

Absurd Origination. There is no single or even set of final or fundamental root origination of value, as any one value is not more or less absolutely or universally better than any other value. A value may appear to originate from a feeling, thought, substance, or other entity but has no ultimate special meaning.

Nihilism There is no absolute as universal meaning to existence. There could be a local or relative meaning to existence.

Individual-Collective Values Origination Dichotomy. Whether root/essential value is individually originated by a person, divine being, or single particle, or collectively originated by a group of people or mass of substance.

Essential Class

Sentient Personhood Origination

Personhood Tangibility is the degree to which personhood originates abstractly such as composed of symbols and the degree to which personhood originates concretely such as composed of particle(s).

Personhood Mind Origin is the degree to which personhood originates upon mind.

Personhood Body Origin is the degree to which personhood originates upon body.

Personhood Spirit Origin is the degree to which personhood originates upon spirit.

Personhood Soul Origin is the degree to which personhood originates upon soul.

Personal Multiplicity - The degree to which a person can divide into multiple people simultaneously.

Universal Layer

A universal layer is a dimension of energy and physics that translates or warps to, from, or into another dimension with a different energy system with possibly different physics. Theories of universal layers include heaven, parallel worlds, and virtual realities.

Universal Layering Model

A Universal Layering Model describes any layers of the universe or omniverse and the interactions among layers. Layer interactions could include flow of resource(s), process(es), or control(s).

Universal Layering Types

Universal Hierarchical Layers occur when a universe layer has higher control over another universe layer, which may include flow of resources among layers. The control must be unidirectional or stronger in one direction, in that one layer controls another but not vice versa.

Root Universe Layer is a hierarchical universe layer of highest control over other universe layer(s).

Branch Universe Layer is a universe which operates under the control over other layer(s), but may or may not also control other layer(s).

Leaf Universe is a hierarchical universe layer of lowest control over other layer(s).

Universal lateral layers occur when layers are connected without unidirectional control or resource flow.

Universal parallel layers occur when universal lateral layers share a dimension or connect with interactions.

Universal Non-Layering Types

Sole Universe occurs if a universe has only one layer, and furthermore no other universal layers. This is often part of pantheist theory.

Independent Universal Bubble occurs if a universe layer is fully, truly and entirely disconnected from another universe layer in all dimensions, without possibility of energy transfer, controls, or traversal of any kind. This is sometimes part of many-worlds and parallel worlds theory.

Rogue Universal Bubble occurs if a bubble universe could never, with absolute zero probability, connect with or be impacted by any other universal layer, in any way, shape, or form. This is sometimes part of many-worlds theory.

Universal Layer Personal Interaction

A universal personal model is a model of personal connections among different layers of a universe.

Plasticity by Observation is the way in which observation impacts interactions, possibilities, or possibilities, either in a layer or among layers.

Plasticity by Expectation is the way in which a universal layer is influenced by faith or belief, including interactions, possibilities, and probabilities.

Dimensional Accessibility of People is the access people of a layer have to elements within a universal layer.

Immanence is whether or not a universal layer is personally affected from outside the layer in response to a personal event inside the layer. This is usually in the context of being by external factors (including divine intervention). A monotheistic universal layer is often

considered immanent, while a deistic universal layer is left alone.

Universal Layer Dimensional Characteristics

Plasticity of Law(s) is the degree to which the laws of physics or algorithms governing a layer can change.

Space-Time Coordinate Systems are the dimensions of a universal layer such as three dimensions of space and one dimension of time.

Universal Layer Size is the size of a universal layer as measured in joules of energy or bits of information.

Infinite Layer Size is an attribute of infinite energy for a layer which may dynamically grow and shrink to an arbitrary universal layer size limited only to the specification of any creator.

Infinity Layer Size is a layer which has a specific number of universal elements that "go on forever" and thus the name of the number is described by "infinity as a number".

Universal Layer Chance is the degree to which interactions are probabilistic or deterministic.

Universal Layer Sigma Curves are the behavior and limits of probabilistic events in a universal layer.

Universe Layer Types

Dream Universe Layer. A layer instantiated by a dream such as a sleeping human.

Imaginary Universe Layer. A layer instantiated by an imagination such as by a pretending human.

Virtual Universe Layer. A layer instantiated by a machine such as a video game.

Divine Creation Universe Layer. Layer instantiated by a divine being such as God.

Absurd Universe Layer. A layer instantiated by an unintelligent purpose such as random chance, or for no reason at all.

Abstract-Concrete Universe Layer Dichotomy

Abstract Types of universal layers always include dreams, imagination, and virtual reality. Divinely created layers are usually claimed as abstract. An example of this divine abstraction is Abrahamic religions which consider the universe layer of Earth to be originated by the words(Bible, Torah) or decree(Quran) of God. Pantheistic theories sometimes consider the universe both divine and concrete. Philosophically absurd layers (typical of materialist or narrow atheist philosophy) are usually considered concrete. Divine layers are not often claimed to be known as either concrete or abstract, though they are usually claimed to be divinely simple (including as monist).

God as Earth Universe Layer Creator Arguments

Intelligent Design Arguments

Fine-Tuned Nature Argument is that if the laws of physics were any different in a large number of ways, that such a universe would not support life. This then implies the existence of an intelligent designer setting the laws of the universe as a more likely cause.

Implied Designer Argument is that the existence of a sophisticated system of many parts operating with physics implies a system designer. Consciousness and deep emotional experience such as beauty are sophisticated systems often considered in the argument.

Inductive Design Argument is that the only design

method known of known universal layers such as dream universes, imaginary universes, and virtual universes is intelligent design. Therefore the universal layer of Earth is likely to have been created by intelligent design. The counterargument is that one universe layer doesn't offer any information about dependent layer(s).

First Cause Argument All that exists must have a cause. All causes must themselves have a cause except a first cause. The original first cause of all that exists is so defined to be God. This is categorized as a cosmological argument for God.

First Cause Counterarguments The first cause could have any attributes as an as of yet fully specified cause, and thus the definition of God remains insufficiently defined or meaningful, so as to enable something similar to an atheist description of the universe. Another counterargument is there could be an infinite chain of reasoning for existence that never ends and so never requires a beginning. Another counterargument is that some events happen without any cause whatsoever.

Contingency Argument is first the premise that nothing needs to exist. Second the premise that a motivational force of want is needed to cause the need for existence. The conclusion is that existence can only occur when God initiates a want for existence. This is considered a form of cosmological argument.

Contingency Counterargument is that a force other than a want could cause a need for existence. Another counterargument is that all that exist could need to exist independent of God.

Moral Design Argument is that the existence of objective good and evil and the resulting principles of morality imply or require God to be a basis. Counterarguments are that good and evil are subjective as good and bad, and that moral principles don't require God to be a basis.

Subjective Experience Arguments are that personal spiritual experience such as miracles, visions, or synchronicity provide a direct evidence of God. Counterarguments to such experience is that some of these experiences are hallucinations while others are intentional lies.

Universal Essence

Personal Essence and Universal Layering The method of encapsulation of a person such as by emergence of concrete particle interaction or soul imbuing may fundamentally change the meaning as essence of a universal layer.

Essential Equality The condition(s) of whether someone believes a person, type of person, life, or entity provides inherently/necessarily more essential, valuable, or worthy of protection than another. This concept might be applied to universal layering, justice, morals, ethics, karmic systems, and/or governance. This strongly impacts one's definition of who can be wronged and in what ways they can be wronged. For example, it is considered ethical to break a rock in half when the rock is at rest, but unethical to purposely break a living healthy baby human's head in half. The baby is considered essentially more worthy of protection from damage.

Essential Concrete Equality (Non-Division) The belief that every particle, individual, and collective, is of inherently equal value.

Essential Abstract Equality (Non-Division) The belief

that every concept, individual, and collective, is of inherently equal value.

Essential Life Classless Equality The belief that every life of any and all forms, including all species, with or without a brain, is of inherently equal value.

Essential Life Class Equality

Different classes (types) of life might be considered more inherently/necessarily valuable or worthy of protection.

Physical / Body

Species Membership

Primary Energy Life Life that gets energy directly from radiation such as light, such as grass and trees.

Secondary Energy Life Life that gets energy from primary energy life, such as by eating grass, such as goats.

Tertiary Energy Life Life that gets energy from eating secondary energy life, such as by eating goats, such as lions.

Parasitic Non-primary energy life that isn't typically fatal to bodies that are used for food.

Carnivorous Non-primary energy life that is fatal to animals because of being food.

Biological Family Membership

Individual Physical Feature or Status Physical strength, material wealth, and popularity may be the basis of such belief.

Collective Species/Subspecies Membership

Mental / Mind Capability

Consciousness Capability

Thinking / Cognition / Intelligence / Reasoning Capability

Abstraction Capability

Logic Capability

Self-Awareness Capability

Deduction / Causation Capability

Induction / Correlation Capability

Linguistics Capability

Imagination Capability

Unpredictability / Spontaneousness /

Free-Willed Capability

Creativity / Originality Capability

Possibilities / Scenarios / Future

Comprehension

Game-of-Life

Comprehension/understanding of life and death impact to the self.

Collective Consciousness Capability

Feeling Capability

Pleasure-Pain Dichotomy Whether or not a body can experience pleasure and/or pain.

Sense of Harm Capability Whether or not a body can detect that it's life is being harmed or under threat of harm. This is the case for example when a tree's bark is damaged and regrows the bark.

Empathy Capability When a being experiences a feeling based on imagining another being experiencing that same feeling.

Sentience Capability Having both thoughts and feelings.

Cultural Preference or Priority

Ceremonial Participation Participation in a ceremony, ritual, meal, or activity, regardless of

actual beliefs.

Belief System / Philosophy

Spiritual Ascension / Enlightenment

Spiritual / Religious Rite

Virtue/Value Priority

Value for Life

Good-Evil Dichotomy

Altruistic Sympathy / Intentional Sacrifice

When one being purposely acts to help another, despite an overall personal drawback, such as because of empathy as sympathy.

Hybrid

Divinity

Soul or Spirit Connection

Absurd Self-Assignment Origination

Intuitive Assignment as "I Know it When I See It"

Hierarchical Basic Universal Layer Count Theories

Universe of One. According to perspectives such as pantheism, all of existence is connected within a single universal layer. Additional layers are considered abstract as outside of reality or illusions.

Universe of Two. According to perspectives such as basic monotheism, there are two layers of reality, as divine and earthly layers. The divine layer is the root universe while the earthly layer is a creation of God. These realms can only be traversed between each other in divinely enabled circumstances.

Universe of Many. According to perspectives such as many-worlds hypothesis, there are many parallel universal layers which have similar characteristics as the layer containing Earth. These different layers may have different laws of physics or universal constants.

Universe of More. According to perspectives such as simulation theory, additional layers of a universe may be added by computer simulation of additional virtual reality layer(s).

Abstract Universal Layer Purpose

Emotion Handling. Typical of dream abstraction.

Problem Solving. Typical of imagination abstraction.

Storytelling. Typical of imagination abstraction.

Perspective Development. Frequent for most abstraction types.

Conceptualizing. Frequent for most abstraction types.

Design or Verification. Frequent for simulations as virtual reality abstraction.

Prediction Testing. Typical of virtual reality abstraction.

Competition. Typical of games(as imagination), and virtual reality abstraction types.

Telepathic Universe Layer is typically associated with a universe layer that is founded upon mind or consciousness. A mind-based layer may be more likely to have more connectivity between minds than otherwise. A telepathic universe layer is where people in a universal layer communicate or receive messages via a telepathic channel or network of channels.

Telepathy is communication at least in part by insensible or undetectable transfer from one mind to another, such as by connecting through another

universal layer.

Telepathic Capability

Unidirectional vs. Bidirectional Telepathy is whether a person can both send and receive messages telepathically or just one of those two actions.

Lateral Telepathy is communication from one universal layer to another.

Telepathic Spirit is a person-like being as a composition or encapsulation of essential characteristics such as a set of virtues and values capable of telepathic communication either consciously or subconsciously.

Emotional Intensity Alert An alert that one or more people have passed a threshold level of emotional intensity.

by Emotion Type Alert An emotional intensity alert of a specific emotion type such as pain, pleasure, fear, love, or surprise.

Thought Alert An alert that one or more people have had a specific thought.

Personal Association Alert Someone establishes that when someone else thinks of them, they will feel alerted that someone is thinking of them, and who it is that is thinking of them.

Channel Initiation An attempt to trigger a personal association alert of another person for purposes of telepathy.

Telepathic Mediums

Telepathic Metric Space Telepathy by using physical space as a channel for communication which is not sensed by a human. This could be by an effect such as electromagnetic radiation signaling.

Telepathic Extra-Dimensional Layer Telepathy by using a dimension not directly sensed or manipulated by a human.

Telepathic Intermediary is telepathy by using a person to help communicate among people, such as by psychic medium, confessional priest, or spiritual being.

Multi-channel Interconnection

Privacy Heuristics are the set of guide rules for maintaining division of private thoughts among telepathic people.

Divine Telepathic Interaction Theory is the theory in which humans may have telepathic communication with a divine being such as God.

Divine Monitor Telepathic Theory is the theory whereby a divine being such as God monitors all people in full or in part, and therefore can be communicated with by any intended sending signal.

Silent Prayer is most often based on a theory of divine telepathic monitor where a divine being is aware of each person of a universal layer and their personal concerns on a continual basis, so may be sent messages by telepathic thought, without need for sound vocalization.

Otherworldly Monitor Theory is the theory that beings of another universal layer which interact with humans are capable of at least partially monitoring life.

Otherworldly Monitor Telepathic Theory is the theory that life capable of interaction with other universal layers which humans have limited access to can monitor human life and also telepathically communicate with humans. Partial monitoring may be

based on emotional intensity alerts or thought alerts. Theories of more complete monitoring may be based on delegating a flow of information by a divine being such as God.

Soulful Universal Layer

Spirit is the character of a person expressing through another universal layer, hidden dimension, or residual influence after permanently gone, and attributes and/or intellectual form of a person including personality, which may include a priority of virtues and values or priority of preferences, memories as experience, and intellect functionality such as personal heuristics. This expression may also be via another being entirely, especially as a divine being. "Spirit" is sometimes used as a characteristic rather than a character such as "a spirit of cooperation pervaded the room".

Ethereal Spirit A spirit based on another universal layer or hidden dimension.

Residual Spirit A spirit based on the past behavior of a person after permanently gone.

Spiritual Essence Is the composition of a person's important personality attributes connected to their spirit. This could include as little as a few to as much as all of a person's attributes depending on the construction.

Soul is the essential encapsulation of a person such as with their spiritual essence, typically expected to be in a different universal layer or dimension than a person's body. The encapsulation may contain such information as personality traits, memories, and external judgments of a person. A soul is generally expected to survive past a person's death of their body.

Oversoul is a soul encapsulating another soul, such as where there is a body connected to a physical soul within one universal layer, and an encapsulating soul in another universal layer.

Reincarnation is living another life after death.

Reincarnation by Soul A soul enables rebirth of a person into a new body as the soul is linked into a new body, where soul information is then used as the basis to form a reborn person.

Leaf Reincarnation A root personality develops using the lessons learned from a previous life or lives, and those lessons carry on as a person's soul makes decisions about a subsequent life in the same universal layer as the previous life.

Branch Reincarnation The soul renders a new instance of someone in another universal layer. This is often in the context of a person emerging into a final form after which unsubstantial further development takes place. In Abrahamic philosophy, this often includes experience of eternal joy, or their new body being destroyed in a "lake of fire", depending on life choices.

Divine Personal Intervention Universal Layer

Divine Personal Monitoring is the monitoring of people in a universal layer. In a universal layer with immanence, people of a universal layer are monitored in some way for personal interactions. For the universal layer of humanity, there are different theories of the level of detail of monitoring that takes place.

Maximum Divine Monitor Theory A theory of maximum monitor is that all events are monitored in full detail

on a constant basis by a divine being who records or remembers every event for all of history.

Karmic Monitor Theory A theory that people's behavior is classified as good or bad, and this behavior is logged for purposes of justice or karmic balance.

Graceful Monitor Theory A theory of karmic monitor, with specific details erased or otherwise forgotten on purpose in a consistent way, such as to place the human universe in neutral to positive balance of love or peace.

Divine Personal Connection

Divine Prayer is sending and/or receiving messages with a divine being such as God, or the delegate of a divine being. According to some theory this can be done by divine telepathic interaction.

Divine Meditation is listening to messages with a divine being such as God, and/or just being with such a being. This is expected to be done with a quiet and/or focused mind.

Divine Personal Delegate is sending and/or receiving messages with a divine being through a personal delegate, such as a mediator, medium, messenger, or prophet.

Distress Intervention is where a divine being intervenes in personal experience because of the distress of a person.

Character Challenge Intervention is where a divine being discovers an opportunity to test or challenge a character for a reason such as personal development of that character or others.

Synchronicity Is an apparent coincidence that makes life more interesting. Examples include two people who are romantically interested in each other meeting each other in a far-away land without any intention to do so because they both went on trips away from home, or being in the right place at just the right time to receive an unexpected gift that seems specifically tailored to your needs, or thinking about someone you have not thought of in a very long time and then shortly after being reconnected to them without any action on the pondering person, or sharing an unexpected and unlikely similarity in common with a stranger. There is a spectrum of claims as to the source of synchronicity. At one end of the claim spectrum is that all of synchronicity is the result of random chance, while at the other end is the claim it is all caused by the divine will of intelligent being(s) such as who exist hidden dimension(s).

Mathematic Synchronicity Streams of information or events that are expected to be randomized but have a pattern including symbols, words, numbers, or music.

Divine Synchronicity Interjection is when a divine being causes what would otherwise seem to be an interesting coincidence.

Divine Sign Interjection is when a divine being causes what would otherwise seem to be a coincidental message that is highly useful to a person as they may not have otherwise been expected to be the recipient of the message.

Personal Divine Intervention Tactic Briefs

Instantaneous State Change is when a divine being in another universal layer outside of time instantly changes the state or condition of another universal layer in a way static physics, algorithms, or laws of the layer do not ordinarily support, which could be for testing purposes or for the benefit of a person within the universal layer.

Retroactive State Change is when a divine being retroactively changes a universal layer such that a person doesn't know the layer was changed in the first place.

Local Physics Adjustment is when a divine being circumstantially changes the physics, algorithms, or laws of a universal layer for a specific local space.

Divine Miracle is a circumstantial or situational change to physical law(s) or instantaneous change of energy state, in a universal layer, done to benefit a specific person.

Divine Epiphany is a sudden useful concept originating from a divine being transferred to someone such as by telepathy or divine miracle.

Divine Prophecy is a sense of what the future will or could be, or a current event is happening as otherwise unknown, as casted/projected into perception by a divine being, such as by telepathy. A divine vision would be a visual prophecy. A prophetic feeling would be either a visual prophecy or a prophecy of any other sense.

Probabilistic Divine Intervention is when a divine being "tilts the dice for or against one's favor", increasing the probability of a beneficial or harmful event happening to a person.

Personal Delegate Intervention is when a divine being delegates another being, which may include an otherworldly being, to participate in action for a specific person.

Karmic Intervention

Good is a want which is satisfied. Better is a want which is more satisfied. Best is a want which is most satisfied.

Bad is a want which isn't satisfied. Worse is a want which is less satisfied. Worst is a want which is least satisfied.

Perfect is want which is maximally satisfied.

Perfection is the process of getting perfect.

Karmic Good / Karmic Right is a want which is satisfied for another and without necessarily anything in return to the self.

Altruistic is satisfying another person's satisfaction as wants, with less consideration for satisfaction of the self.

Pluralistic Motive is that some to all altruism may be motivated with good feelings for the self.

Moral Right Potential is a want which could be satisfied to all people together according to morals.

Karmic Evil / Karmic Wrong is a want which is satisfied for a self by decreasing the satisfaction for another.

Sadistic is satisfaction by decreasing satisfaction of another person and without necessarily anything else in return.

Moral Wrong Potential is a want which couldn't be satisfied to all people together because of morals.

Divine Perfection a divine definition of maximum satisfaction such as defined by a divine being.

Justice is righting and preventing karmic wrongs, such as by compensation of victims and restraint or constraint of assailants. Justice restraint is action which may include forcing a safe distance between people such as in a jail or excommunication from a place, while justice constraint is action such as education and forgiveness of assailants.

Ultimate Justice all injustice is eventually fully resolved with complete justice.

Divine Ultimate Justice a divine being determines and renders an outcome that results in the perfect amount of justice for all people.

Divine Heaven a universal layer or place designed by a divine being to reward preferred behaviors.

Divine Hell a universal layer or place designed by a divine being to punish unwanted behaviors or otherwise destroy people, such as for divine ultimate justice.

Purgatorial Hell is a universal layer or place designed by a divine being for a punishment of justice, to purge negative karma, end bad behavior, and/or "purify a soul".

Eternal Conscious Torment is a hell of never-ending (eternal) conscious torment(s) of pain. Some Abrahamic religion text generally or loosely implies, but does not necessarily assure, part of hell or more to be a place of eternal pain. Most or all such conceptions of eternal hell require interpretation that is contested. Many claim such a place is unjustifiable and therefore doesn't exist.

Otherworldly Universal Layer

Ghost is a living being who previously died, but then partially/incompletely re-emerges in a physical universal layer in a different non-bodily, partial body form, or illusory form.

Afterlife Message is a message left by a person interacting with a universal layer as a ghost, including by telepathy.

Divinely Monitored Behavior Modeling is the concept that one's behavior should be re-considered when being monitored by a divine being to achieve a favorable influence by such a being. This could include prospect of a better treatment in a current life or afterlife. Categories of philosophical consideration in alignment with a divine will include:

Omniscience Modeling Beings who are considered divine are often considered omniscient and therefore able to notice everything a person thinks, feels, and does to any level of detail.

Justice Modeling Beings who are considered divine are often considered as acting to reward good behavior including generosity and help and punish bad behavior including selfishness and harm.

Morals and Ethics Modeling Beings who are considered divine are often considered more favorable to those who adapt their morals and ethics. Constraint against lying, cheating, stealing, and killing is a commonly considered a moral value of a divine being. Avoiding violence is sometimes considered a divine being's moral rule.

Rights and Freedoms Modeling Beings who are considered divine are sometimes considered more favorable to people who respect people's rights and freedoms.

Property Modeling Beings who are considered divine are sometimes considered as ultimate owners of all property.

Synchronicity Modeling Beings who are considered divine are sometimes considered to be able to arrange the world according to patterns.

Numerology Modeling Beings who are considered divine are sometimes considered to "tilt the dice" such that certain things happen a divinely selected number of times.

Astrology Modeling Beings who are considered divine are sometimes considered to connect people's personal life events to patterns in the sky such as star alignments, weather events, and calendar events.

PHILOSOPHIC LIVING

Highlights

Ladder of Achievement A six-step ladder of personal heuristics for general success.

Ladder of Civility A four-step ladder leading to a "mesa" of goodwill cooperation for collective success.

Heuristics Foundations

Heuristic as Behavior Guideline is a behavior generally recommended for goal achievement. As a generality unlike with principles, heuristics have exceptions.

Dichotomy A separation of two related concepts.

Positive-Negative Feeling Dichotomy Positive feelings are associations with the goals of a person, while negative feelings are associations with obstacles to such goals.

Good-Bad Dichotomy Positive feelings by wanted occurrences or behaviors are good, while the contrary negative and unwanted is bad.

Evil Harming another person for personal benefit.

Moral is a cooperation method to avoid expectation of harm.

Universal Morals as Moral Values are universally preferable behaviors of cooperation such as honor that avoid consequential harm, expected of all, for individually and socially good behavior.

Ethic is a cooperation method to satisfy avoiding risk of harm or losses, including by maintaining honesty or commitments.

Universal Ethics as Ethical Values are universally preferable behaviors of cooperation such as respect that avoid conflict and danger, wanted of all, for at least socially good behavior.

Benevolence Civil behavior done because of a sense of internal duty to such an end, rather than external concerns like reputation.

Civility is how people can cooperate with others.

Civic vs. Civil Civil has the context of avoiding physical force against others unless specified otherwise. Civic has a context of using physical force against others to force civil behaviors. So, all things that are civic are civil, but only some things civil are also civic. Both civility and civility are society.

Heuristic Sources

Culture is a shared personality. Shared personality may be by shared civility or other achievement modeling, such as with spiritual attributes. Expressive Culture is a common culture of shared personality by preferred expression, and/or methods of expression. Geographic Culture is another common culture of shared personality by the specific attributes of a geographical location which includes diet and work techniques.

Personal Cult is a culture based on valuing characters as specific people above characteristics as achievement modeling. This could include a focus on someone's fame,

influence over others, or personal abilities.
Religion is a set of beliefs and methods of life based on low-information domain(s) such as another universal layer or hidden dimension.

Philosophic Living: Ladder of Achievement

Summary Six rungs as ideas for personal goal achievement as personal heuristics for success.

Awareness is the first rung of the Ladder of Achievement. Being aware of one's self and the environment is essential for accomplishments.

Self Awareness

Know Yourself Ref. Rainbow Rock: Philosophic Feeling: Truth

Emotional Awareness is being aware of one's emotions. One should be able to identify an emotions when it appears. One should be able to realize what triggered the emotion. What events, situations, or thoughts are the trigger? By knowing what causes the emotion, one can better control one's self and therefore achieve their goals.

Body Expression is being aware of one's expressions including body positioning and facial expressions.

Environmental Awareness is an essential step to accomplishing anything at all.

Goal Definition is the second rung of the Ladder of Achievement. Establishing a goal is essential for conscious achievement.

Mastery

Metrics of success. For important goals, know precisely what you consider a success.

Kaizen as Trial and Error is to learn from both success and failure of both yourself and others. Try and try again for success.

Kaizen as Effort is taking joy as satisfaction in putting in the time and energy as effort. The effort is itself an accomplishment because part of achieving success is doing trial and error.

What

Goal Courage Is an ambitious attitude that what can be achieved is limited more by passion of the imagination than by laws of physics. This optimistic goal attitude helps achieve more satisfaction in goals.

Selective Goals Focus is a limited resource, so focusing one goal you push another goal into greater distance. In attempting to get everything you may end up with nothing.

When Goals best mind the time. You can track goals regularly longer like every month or shorter like 15 minute intervals.

Rest Add breaks and time off to keep refreshed, energetic, avoid burning out.

Why Do you really want it and if so why?

Wish to Want Without a plan of expectation to get what you want, there is no practical purpose in the want, so just leave a wish as a wish until you expect to achieve as a want. You can tell a want by action, and a wish by fantasy.

How

Step Structuring is dividing a goal into discrete steps.

Smallest First Step is dividing a goal with a small starting step one can confidently expect to do with reduced effort.

Goal Diverse Perspective Consider how different people or experts could approach the goal.

Barrier Removal is the third rung of the Ladder of Achievement. Environmental awareness identifies distraction, intimidation, and inhibition that can be flexibly adapted to by intelligent strategies with faith, courage, and confidence.

Distraction Removal is considering alternative environments or change of the current environment to reduce distraction. You may reduce the chances of distraction such as by repositioning yourself, reducing noise, putting away distracting devices, and avoiding distracting environments.

Avoidance Removal is removing mental resistance to achievement action with analysis, readiness, and confirmation.

Intimidation Removal

Identify factors of intimidation such as social expectations, fears, or biases of others or your self.

Faith Moves Faith in God, faith in self, and faith in others, can overcome intimidation to actions of achievement.

Vision Moves Visualize what it would be like to overcome obstacles through time and effort, then how things would be different after the goal is achieved, even if its something simple.

Will Moves Get ready to build will by challenging abilities and limitations.

Acceptance of calculated risk of failure adds will.

Inhibition Removal

Decreasing Time Allocation can make action easier and help one feel ready for action.

Confirmation Confirm whether you really prioritize this goal. Check through to confirm readiness by of strategies, tactics, and steps to accomplishment.

Adaptivity as Flexibility Learn from mistakes. Consider how you might adapt to unexpected challenges such as by exploring alternatives. Consider changing priorities or modifying goals.

Goal Confidence Evaluation

Believe to Achieve Belief that the goal really will be accomplished is important to accomplishing your goal.

Locus of Control Confidence that you have the ability and control to make a difference in achieving your goal.

Affirmation Thoughts of affirmation of one's ability of accomplishment provide helpful courage and confidence.

Personal Networking is the fourth rung of the Ladder of Achievement. Share goals with people who may want to help. Consider seeking help for difficult challenges.

Ref. Rainbow Civics: Perspective Matching, Hierarchy of Unification, and Organizational Development.

Impulse Triggering is the fifth rung of the Ladder of Achievement. Begin action to achieve a goal.

Timing as Scheduling Schedule action for it's best specific time(s).

Regular Scheduled Events Regularly schedule a routine action. Consider an automatic alarm.

Priming Heuristic Set a positive attitude with positive thinking and internal dialogue. This sets a positive impulse and can replace a negative impulse.

Body Priming is setting good posture, good mood, breathing pattern, and meditative state. Regular exercise and stretching enabled a primed body.

Approach Is to bring focus to and set your energy flow to the task at hand.

Robbins 5-Second Rule Is to count down from 5 to "Go" after which physical action begins, to start a task when you just need a first impulse to start doing it.

Engage is to activate the direction of your energy. Just do it is the heuristic.

Maintain Focus as Action Flow is the sixth and final rung of goal achievement.

Positive Focus as Opportunity Advancement Consider how the goal can be seen in a positive way as a challenge of opportunity. Consider what can be learned from setbacks. Seek opportunities in challenging situations.

Maintaining Focus as Perseverance is to continue to press on despite challenges to goals until either definite success or all hope is lost. Seek joys of the process and try loving the process of goal achievement, as tasks may have more enjoyment available in the means rather than the end. If you can't find any joy in a process, try adding some in by changing something.

Increasing Effort When a task is being achieved too slowly or being difficult, consider increasing efforts.

Increase Time Allocation Consider giving a task more time to get it done.

Decreasing Effort Needed Consider whether a task can be accomplished with less effort, such as by alternative methods, or working smarter rather than harder.

Moral Heuristic Options

Life-Taking Heuristics

Species Role Different species naturally have different behaviors of life-taking. Some plants have no natural capacity to take as consumption any other life form, while carnivores can only live by taking the life of another species. Reasoning that a carnivore is not considered essentially bad may include that the role of carnivores to prevent one species from excessively eating another species in a way that could threaten local or global extinction. Different species having a different role in the ecosystem may be a basis of life-taking morality.

Prime Energy Morality The belief it is only moral to live from primary energy without killing any other life.

Vegetarian Morality The belief that conscious life is to be essentially valued and therefore restrained from killing for food.

Omnivorian Morality is belief that life-taking is moral for the consumption of both plant and animal life.

Mindful Life Restraint Morality The belief that

mindful (Ref. game-of-life) life is to be essentially valued and therefore restrained from killing for food.

Natural Necessities Argument People believe carnivore species are not necessarily immorally killing, therefore it is not necessarily immoral for human people (as omnivore-capable) to kill another species for food either.

Natural Necessities Counterargument Carnivores are an exception rather than a rule.

Natural Abilities Argument Humans have a digestive system tuned by design to be able to digest meat, therefore it is human nature to eat meat.

Natural Abilities Counterargument Human nature can be evil. Civility overcomes evil, so vegetarianism and prime energy morality overcomes the evil of life-taking animal life.

Government Heuristics

Proven Risk Morality Only a proven risk of probable damage is enough to forcibly restrain someone from behavior.

Ref. Philosophic Cooperation: Rainbow Civics
(continued there)

Ethical Heuristic Options

Truthfulness

Absolutely Always tell the Truth Principle A benefit of the principle to always tell the truth is that if someone proves them self honest over time such as by admitting faults, others have the honor of being able to trust them without worries.

Violence Exception Lie Is a lie told to protect against expected violence otherwise. Some ethical models consider this a justified action of defense.

White Lie Is when someone expresses a positive opinion about another when they actually don't have the opinion. Some consider this justified, such as by the assertion that personal opinions cannot be right or wrong. The ethical inner conflict for this decision is honesty as a virtue and happiness as a value. Some ethical models consider this a justified action of sympathy.

Generosity Heuristic

Tithing Heuristic Is donating a dedicated fixed proportion of one's resources to others.

Sustainability Limit Heuristic Use each renewable resource at or less than the rate it is replenished.

Ecology Heuristic

Diversity Protection Heuristic Enable the continuance or prosperity of life in all it's forms by keeping each life form's environment protected.

Pollution Heuristics

Sound Limit Heuristic Raise the volume until you can clearly hear, but not more than that.

Noise Limit Heuristic If one is far away enough they couldn't hear you when yelling, they shouldn't hear your devices either. If they can hear you anyways, you owe compensation for the nuisance to the degree their noise is less.

Light Limit Heuristic Light the area where you need light at night, and when you don't need it, turn it off.

Air, Water, Earth Respect Heuristic If everyone

were as polluting as the personal standard, there should be no substantial as statistically significant increase in health hazard.

Unfairness Limit Heuristic Life is unfair, so unfairness is tolerated. But, everyone should be governed by the same set of rules to limit unfairness.
Ref: Philosophic Feeling.

Philosophic Living: Ladder of Civility:

Ladder of Civility Summary The ladder of civility is a model for cooperation with four rungs leading to civilization for cooperation with others.

Civil Diligence Is the first step to civility by intelligent personal awareness of people, their values, and their goals.

Civil Benevolence Is the second step to civility by motivations to cooperate with others and share one's care.

Civil Morality Is the third step to civility by basic respect for liberties and values of life, as a required protection of force. This is the third step because whether or not someone is benevolent they will find themselves pressured by force to have a basic level of morality even if they do not volunteer anything beyond what is necessary.

Civil Goodwill Is the fourth and final step of civility by voluntarily caring for others with virtue and values of care, such as by considering an account of everyone's happiness.

Civilization Mesa Cooperative Atop the ladder is civilization as mesa of cooperation. Civilization is voluntary unity with others by cooperation and consensus, providing strength in numbers and diversity to achieve greater good than one alone.

Civil Diligence Factors

Diligence Awareness and behavior helpful for goal achievement.

Authenticity is carefully and intentionally behaving according to specifically selected virtues, values, goals, and principles that are adopted as character traits.

Intelligent Agency as Civil Will is a self-aware person with independent as autonomous goals.

Sensitivity is an ability of diligent beings that enables civility. Listening is an ability of sensitivity that enables civility. Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Sensitivity.

Environmental Awareness with Model of Mind is a model of minds as modeling interacting intelligent agents having perception bubbles. Ref Rainbow Rock: Philosophic Thinking: Stepped Dictionary:

Intelligence Functionality: : State-Dependent

Domain-Relative Mind-Agent-Specific Functionality.

Personal Responsibility A foundation of diligence is accepting one's own responsibility for their life and often what happens to others too, rather than making excuses and laying blame. What happens is largely the result of individual personal actions and behaviors under their control.

Civil Value Priorities

Joy as Essential Value Joy may be valued as it may be achieved by all other virtues and values such as

from truth to help.

Life as Essential Value When joy is essentially valued, and because life is needed to experience joy, life is inherently valuable. Because life is more resilient in diverse forms, and because of the symbiotic relationship of life forms, life in its diverse forms is also essentially valuable.

Civil Personhood Identity is defining a person as the essential person class for purpose of civil cooperation.

Civil Benevolence Factors

Benevolence is affinity as care for both the self and others. **Universal Benevolence** is benevolence for both the self and all others.

Affinity of Care for Self and Others

Share of Care is the share of distribution of care as consideration to one's self and others.

Egoist is a person who allocates all care solely to them self. This is more of an anti-moral or anti-ethical position rather than an ethic or moral position.

Sympathist is a person who allocates some but not all of their care to others.

Altruist is a person who targets or provides care allocation to all people equally.

Inclusion is the range or essential class of people who a person shares their care with. Ref. **Philosophic Being: Essential Class**. Inclusion is a foundation for kindness.

Empathetic Motive is the motivation for caring for others by expectation to feel good or better by empathy.

Sympathetic Motive is the motivation for consideration or caring for others by expectation to feel good or better by sympathy.

Rational Motive

Universal Pressure Motive is that all people can always expect to personally benefit if all other people adopt benevolence.

Cooperative Motive is the motivation that cooperation tends to lead to goal achievement. This provides rational reasoning for circumstantial benevolence but not universal benevolence because cooperation may be circumstantial.

Divine Judge Ethics Motive

Most theist philosophy provides motivation to adopt benevolence as a theist because God may desire to punish people who do uncaring behavior and reward people who do caring behavior.

Rational Ethics Advantage Criticism Some claim it is inauthentic to adopt benevolence only for a selfish reason of avoiding punishment or collecting a reward.

Atheistic Ethical Nihilism Most atheist philosophy provides no rational as non-empathetic reason to adopt universal benevolence. Note that the egoist position does necessarily have support from this position.

Civil Morality Factors

Morality Emergence Morality emerges by nature as a cooperative method of protecting life. Actions that increase life as helping care are considered inherently good because life is valued, while actions that decrease life as harm are considered inherently bad as evil.

Species Role Interdependence

Primary energy life (as plants) is dependent on its predators to provide essential elements (as oxygen). Furthermore primary energy life may be protected from risk of local or global extinction by tertiary life. These life cycles of dependence impact civility as morals and ethics.

Definition of Civil Help is what is necessary helpful cooperation with others.

Duty

Caretaking is when someone comes into custody of care such as by birth, adoption, or restraint of others. One has a duty of care to provide for physical needs of dependents.

Civil Pledge is when someone guarantees cooperation, such as by a contract. This guarantee may be a factor for property rights.

Definition of Property Ownership is a definition of what justifies someone to protect their access to items and set who has access to such items. Ref.

Rainbow Civics: Civic Principles: Property Ownership; and : Civic Property Challenges.

Civic Freedoms are life choices enabled by helpful cooperation of others, such as freedom of expression and freedom of labor.

Definition of Civic Help

Force Justification

Civic Rights are life protections, including civic freedom protections, enabled by helpful cooperation of others, such as the right to equal authority and right to caregiving.

Moral Fairness

Equality of Authority is all people having the same justifications for use of force against others.

Equal Application of Force of Law is applying the same standards for judgments of force to all people.

Equal Opportunity of Law means everyone has the same standards for access to resource streams or distribution of resource streams.

Classed Civics is when some classes of people are delegated a stronger authority of force or standing for help by force than others, regardless of the individual specific behavior of those others. This behavior is considered unfair.

Definition of Uncivil Harm

Civic Harm is a government definition of harm that may be stopped and resolved by force. Categories of harm include intentional property damage, restraint, assault, and threat.

Civil Harm is harm that may be stopped and resolved only by cooperative ways. Categories include accidental property damage, neglect, and insult.

Social Contract

Moral Consent Life consists of choices. Actions of one that take away options of others are considered a reduction of life. These choices can be effectively maintained with revokable consent, which enables the self to effectively share their life option selections with others in a social bond.

Government Authority is the physical force as enforcement of a social contract.

Revocation of Liberty is the implied default social

contract that someone's liberties are revokable only if they violate a liberty of another, and only as needed to avoid further violation the liberties of others.

Civil Goodwill Factors

Model of Benefits and Drawbacks

Account of Happiness

Happiness by Moral Earning Whether specific happiness is morally earned.

Happiness by Ethical Earning Whether specific happiness is ethically earned.

Adjusted Ethical Earning Happiness proportionally changed by the probability an action could have resulted in harm.

Time Tense of Happiness Whether happiness is already achieved, being achieved now, or going to be achieved later.

Disparity of Net Happiness How much pain among people was involved in achieving a specific net happiness.

Pleasure-Pain Weighting How pleasure and pain are weighted on a joined scale of happiness.

Virtue and Value (Including Utilitarian) Benefit and Drawbacks

Joy as a Virtue Ethic Is the belief that joy is achievable by a collection of universally preferable virtues and values, such that if everyone adopted them as their own virtues and values, average joy as happiness would be expected to be maximized.

Civil Care Behavioral Heuristics

Transparency Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Transparency

Honesty Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Honesty
Credibility is the degree to which someone does what they declare will be done.

Forthrightness is openly expressing goals of cooperation. This contrasts with deception as deceptive manipulation, where one invokes help from another person without revealing a hidden goal which could impact the cooperation.

Stewardship

Courage Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Courage

Protecting Others

Punishment Moderation Ref. Philosophic Cooperation: Rainbow Civics:Organizational Control:Control Root:Negative Reinforcement.

Serving Others

Kindness Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Kindness,
:Gratitude

Respect Acceptance or tolerance of moral life choices, cultural traditions and expressions, and personal boundaries.

Constructive Criticism is offering helpful information to others with language that minimizes hurting the feelings of others. This is a process to avoid hostile argument.

Civil Positivity is attention as focus to civil good as a positive civil attitude. Positive attitude is a focus on goal achievement or joy by way of virtues and values.

Praise is complimenting good aspects of others such as achievements, behaviors, or characteristics.

Politeness is an effort to use more expression with positive sentiment and less expression with negative sentiment when interacting with others.

Gratitude is expressing thanks for help provided by others and the good character demonstrated by others.

Generosity Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Love

Inclusiveness is an effort of benevolence to overcome natural distrust of those different from one self in order to be generous to all people.

Grace is sometimes forgiving others without being deserving of forgiveness, and a hesitation to condemn others when admitting a wrong. This relative of humility encourages transparency, loyalty, and kaizen.

Loyalty Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Unity

Group Tradition or Expression Is adopting social cultural values to network with others, building unity.

Cussing is using words that are opposed by a culture. This may be considered disloyal to a culture.

Loyal Silence is refraining from expressing flaws or weaknesses of one's associates that could be exploited by their opponents. An opposite of this is snitching where one openly reveals a flaw or weakness of an associate.

Honor as Authority Delegation Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Honesty

Integrity Attribution is the process of judging other people's level of integrity.

Goodwill as Social Capital

Open-Mindedness is an attribute of humility to acknowledge other people's intelligent experience as capable to help one determine truth.

Circumstantial Fairness is a voluntarily treating everyone in the same circumstance with the same cooperation, such as applying the same set of voluntary rules, standards of judgment, and same personal boundaries to all others.

Circumstantial fairness is pressured voluntary equality such as everyone following the same rules for a game, everyone in a local area getting an equal opportunity to purchase something for sale, or giving the same gift to all of one's children. This contrasts with moral fairness that demands equality by force including equal authority, equal rights, and equal application of law.

Conflict of Interest is a circumstance in which one is expected to have a substantial challenge in treating a person expected to be favored fairly, such as selecting a job candidate from a set of people that includes two strangers and one brother.

Classified Help is when some classes of people have a stronger standing for voluntary help than others, regardless of the individual specific behavior of those others. Unclassified help is given without consideration of the class of a person, such as by finding the greatest need for help.

Philosophic Living: Impulse Control

Habit is a routine that is triggered by a cue and yields a reward. The trigger could be more internal such as an emotion like hunger or more external such as a suggestion from a friend.

Intentional Good Habit is to associate a specific trigger with a specific routine, and expect a specific reward. For example, one could associate an increase in light in the morning with waking up, and so create a routine time to wake up. They could then notice the specific opportunities and advantages of being up early. Consistently always doing the routine when the trigger occurs will help the process become subconscious and so require lower will power to do over time. In creation of the habit, the routine is specifically associated with the starting trigger, and then the reward or expectation of future reward focusing on pleasure is specifically noticed upon completion of the routine.

Breaking Bad Habits

Disrupting Bad Habits as Desire Reassociation can be done by redirecting your flow of desire to more beneficial priorities. When you desire something unhelpful, think about desires that are helpful to redirect your flow of desire.

Action Reassociation can be done by attaching another routine entirely for a specific trigger. Drinking alcohol or soda could be replaced by drinking tea. One can also make a point to notice on the negative impact as pain involved in a bad habit while avoiding focus on any pleasures of the bad habit.

Trigger Breaking May be accomplished at least in part by avoiding the initial triggering cue of the habit. For example, if one is bothered by bad news stories in ways that impact their sleep quality, one might be able to get the news in the morning instead.

Habit Environmental Change can help a bad habit end such as by avoiding events or people who are encouraging the bad habit. One can replace socializing with a friend who shares the bad habit with socializing with a friend who rejects the bad habit.

Impulse Moderation Moderate your emotions and reactions with reasoning to ensure the best life choices. When angry or excited, a time out before acting may help moderate impulses.

Deferred Gratification In decision making, consider that you may reap greater rewards and fewer punishments later on with patience and persistence such as by hard work more than acting on impulses that grant immediate reward.

Pain for Gain Finding the courage of painful actions can sometimes bring greater pleasure in the future. For example, living frugally to a lower standard than one's possessions, while securing savings for hard times can provide much needed help during an unexpected harsh time.

Philosophic Living: Thought Control

Skeptical Thought is thinking one thing, then evaluating an opposite. Counterfactual is evaluating the opposite of a fact for exploration of a topic. Both are useful ideas to build confidence in truth while reducing confidence in false beliefs. This is considered scientific thinking. If overdone, distraction can result, such as by an overflow of competing thoughts.

Thinking Challenges

Self and Shared Thinking Challenges Thinking

challenges can be both within someone's mind, including as inner dialog, or in a group as expressed thoughts in a group conversation among multiple people. Handling thought challenges is substantially the same either way. Negative Spiraling Thought is negative thought that happened because of another negative thought. This can "swirl out of control" in one's mind. To handle negative feedback loops, accept that the negative thought occurs and tolerate it's existence. Consider whether the thought deserves any further attention. If so, evaluate the thought for realism or helpfulness. If the thought is unhelpful, re-focus on a better preferred thought.

Panic Tolerate and assess. First, tolerate personal experience, as life involves challenges. Next, assess the situation with reason including logic. Evaluate your options, including available help options, and then carefully make a good choice for the situation considering what the options are. Take relief in that you taking a choice given the options. Note that difficulty breathing or heart pain are sometimes signs of panic. If you have access to air, conscious controlled breathing may help such as by slower deeper and regular breaths, such as by breathing in, holding in, and breathing out for a number of seconds like five to nine seconds may help.

Intrusive Thought Intrusive thought is an unwelcome negative thought without usefulness, which is unhelpful such as by distraction. To handle such thought, accept existence of the negative, then consider evaluating the thought or immediately re-focusing on something better. If wanting to evaluate the thought such as to avoid it in the future, avoid assuming motives of any people involved, and then re-focus on something better.

Exaggerative Thought When there is a realistically bad thought, it might then be exaggerated beyond what should confidently believed. With bad behaviors, an attitude of grace as undeserved forgiveness can be helpful in some circumstances like in moderating negative assumptions about others. When talking realistically, but negatively, with or without their presence, avoid negative exaggerated assumptions by moderating beliefs about them such as by reducing unnecessarily negative assumptions about others.

Defeatist Projection Is projecting an exaggerated idea of a character flaw or negative thought onto the self as a passive aggressive way of disagreement. For example, if one is called "stupid" they could then think about doing something stupid on purpose. This could also be considered enabling by embellishment.

Abusive Thought as Negative Intrusive Thought is a negative thought against someone that happens because of hatred, a bad attitude, or bad mood, which isn't substantially related to the current threads of thinking or goals. Instead of getting mad, get positive such as by focusing on goals. Reference stereotyping for examples of abusive thought. Try thinking five positive thoughts to counter against one negative thought.

Abusive Labeling is when a person calls another person by an unwanted label that they don't call them self. This is to avoid not just externally when expressing thoughts but also internally when

contemplating people. By conflict resolution steps, attempt an alternative label which is neutral.

Skeptical Overflow Distraction can occur with "back and forth" skeptical thought when additional thoughts interfere with existing ones, such as when there are already opposing thoughts being evaluated, or when focusing on getting something accomplished is considered more important. First, recognize when there is too many "back and forth" thoughts causing interference. Then, evaluate whether or not to contemplate the additional negative thinking later such as by writing it down. Finally, re-focusing on more confident thoughts, while letting the excessive thought drift away.

Skeptical Underflow Delusion and wrongness can occur with insufficient skeptical thoughts. The truth is never afraid of being questioned. When a thought results in a surprisingly failed prediction, consider that it may be an incorrect thought that caused the failure. When other people have a surprisingly different or new perspective on something, consider whether it has been demonstrated true by experience or whether something else entirely could also explain it.

Connotational Noise Connotation is when a meaning of something invokes another meaning or emotion. Then, noise can happen when a semantic entity, such as a word or phrase, can split into multiple connotations, with the two connotations having substantial difference in emotional balance. An example of that is one looks at spilled red sauce and thinking about how it looks like blood from an injury. This may lead to an unwanted distracting thought pattern when the unintentionally emotional semantic (including word or phrase) is explored during a thought. Practicing focus discipline by giving a topic increasing long times of attention may reduce connotational noise.

Opposite Noise happens when the opposite of a meaning is evoked instead of its meaning, such as the phrase "problem-free" reminding someone of their problems, or being very happy leading to someone worried about being less happy again. Unlike with skeptical thought, the original thought isn't completed such as being cut short by an irrational emotion. Negative connotations can be avoided by focusing on more positive thinking.

Memory Handling

3 Strikes Write It Out Memory Heuristic If memory has failed a 3rd time to do something and you cannot do it immediately, then write it down on a to-do list. This would be for actions you can forget three times without serious consequences.

Subliminal Psychology Each symbol and environmental perception received by the senses might be evaluated subconsciously by being almost but not quite noticed consciously.

Intentional Subliminal Message is where one places message in the environment meant to be noticed subconsciously rather than consciously. In some circumstances this is considered unethical.

Word Psychology is the phenomenon of words having power. Emotive interjections like "wow" represent the reverse of this phenomenon as a power having a word.

Philosophic Living: Well-Being
Holistic Personal Well-Being Checklist

Contemplating holistic well-being should be done regularly such as checking each item at least once a month for you and those you care for.

Physical Health

Physical Health Checkups Do you regularly visit to a doctor and dentist?

Physical Awareness Are you checking what is abnormal for potential problems for one's physical health?

Life Stage Awareness. Do you understand the current and next physical stages of life and how the physical body will change over time?

Diet Evaluation Are you getting full available diversity of nutrition and getting the right amount of nutrients? Are there any herbs or drugs that should be added for use or removed from use?

Regular health support including regular outdoor activity, exercise, sleep, and stretching.

Environment Controls Is your environment healthy for your body?

Physical Security Is your environment safe?

Mental Health

Mental Health Checkups Do you regularly visit a counselor, life coach, or psychologist?

Emotional Balance Are your emotions, moods, and attitudes to others in a good healthy state? Are your stresses, anxieties, and impulses well regulated? Are you avoiding or reducing addictions? Are you progressing well through healing of any mental traumas or losses? Do you find moments of serenity (calm and quiet) at least once a day?

Self-Consciousness

Behavioral Alignment Are your behaviors matching your goals? Do you have clear goals?

Self Confidence as Self Esteem Are you aware and confident of your strengths and abilities? Are you aware and accepting and of your life circumstances, prospective achievements, goals, virtues, values? Are you aware and tolerant of your weaknesses, imperfections, and limitations? Are you comfortable with the state of your body and mind?

Regular Self-Evaluation Do you evaluate yourself on an ongoing basis such as by a personal journal?

Security of Mind Are you at peace? Is your environment safe? Are you satisfied with your expectations of the future? Are you tolerant of your life circumstances?

Social Engagement Do you engage with other people well in healthy relationships?

Motivation are you regularly motivated for progress? Do your specific tasks to do get completed? Do you have a network of goals for future life accomplishments? Do you have a positive or optimistic attitude?

Spiritual Health. Regular spiritual exploration. How mentally prepared are you for death of yourself and others?

Mind Awareness

Life Stage Awareness Understand the mental stages of life through age and the impacts for

each one.

Dream Analysis Regularly contemplate your dreams such as by reflecting each morning on dreams.

Regular Meditation including both quiet being and prayer.

Continuing Education.

Social Health. Regular all-voluntary interaction with other people.

Relationship Health are your goals for personal relationship going well and aligned with others?

Care as Love Do you feel cared for by others?

Do you feel care for others?

Environment Controls

Organization Are your things and schedule sufficiently organized?

Personal Boundaries Do other people respect your personal boundaries?

Autonomy Are you satisfied with your abilities to explore, discover, and gain new experiences?

World Engagement Are you satisfied with your existing and future impact on the world?

Achievement

Short, medium, and long term goals, planning, and goal progress: What are your short, medium, and long-term goals? What is the rate of progress for these goals? Long-term goals offer great achievement, while short-term goals keep one moving forward.

Life Challenge Are you handling life challenges well? Are you taking moderated risks to achieve goals or discover by adventure?

Character development as adoption of virtue and values: Are you developing your character?

Adaptivity Are you adapting well to the people, places, things, and events in your environment?

Well-Being Heuristics

Achievement Heuristics

React to Solve Heuristic Find a problem, fix a problem. See an issue, address an issue. Take immediate personal responsibility to do your part for progress.

Procrastination Heuristic Is there a good reason to wait? If not, do not wait. If you must wait, consider to write it down on a to-do list.

Communication

Listening

Active Listening is ensuring your full awareness of both verbal and non-verbal cues and clues, and furthermore using empathy or imagination to put expressions into perspective.

Tell-Backs Heuristic Prove to your self and others you are listening well by relaying back to the speaker a summary of what you are hearing on occasion.

Sympathetic Mirroring is matching some of the circumstances of tone, body posture, and speech patterns of others, when listening to someone, to show sympathy with those others. This would be important when being sympathetic is important, such as an interview.

Expression Heuristics

Express your true mood and emotions without a misleading mask. One can be optimistic by focus but not by deception.

Be at liberty to laugh and cry.

It helps to be express your self assertively, clearly, and confidently, but calmly rather than

aggressively. This is especially helpful for tense situations such as conflicts.

A direct approach of expression is usually the best, rather than talking around an issue in wishful hope of understanding.

Rather than expressing a threat, express a promise. There is no forceful language other than forceful action.

Initiative Show freedom and courage to speak up when there is an important topic that warrants the attention of others.

Bonding Heuristics

Do Sing. Do Dance.

Share life with others as friends, family, and neighbors. Consider getting a spouse. Regularly network and socialize with others for a better life.

Transparency as Openness Courageously and faithfully share your vulnerabilities with people who you trust.

Regularity Minding and managing the time enables success by discipline. Having a number of time cues each day such as six time cues can bring regularity to the day. Having a daily routine brings stability and balance to life.

Regular Muscle Exercise Aerobic exercise means using your muscles continuously for at least 10 minutes. Anaerobic exercise means using your muscles at or near maximum capacity until they are at or near failing to continue.

Aerobic exercise is healthy when done daily with one to two days off per week. Anaerobic is healthy when training each muscle one or two times a week. Dancing with others offers both exercise and unity at the same time.

Regular Stretching Stretching is helpful when done most days, stretching all joints at least twice a week.

Regular Breathing Exercise Long deep breaths, even just one deep breath, may offer anxiety relief. Balanced breathing is breathing in, holding in, then breathing out for the same number of seconds in each part. This can be done for a number of seconds like four seconds each to relax or longer like eight seconds each to help go to sleep. Conscious controlled breathing such as with specific timing helps for anxiety relief, sleep, and meditation.

Regular Brain Exercise is keeping your brain challenged on a regular basis to maintain mental strength.

Regular Meditation Meditation is helpful when done at least once a day for at least 10 minutes. Some people find three times a day to be best. Lighter forms of meditation can be done more often than that.

Regular Self Reflection is regularly evaluating your self to keep you progressing through life, moving through issues, and getting help when needed. You can keep a log book, a journal, and consider your planning and progress in the short, medium, and long-term.

Regularly Connect to Nature Heuristic Regularly physically connect such as by exploration of your outdoor environment.

Regular Communication Heuristic Keep in touch with others for care, unity, and mental health.

Posture Attention Heuristic Stand tall. Sit tall. Keep your head upright rather than leaning forward. Bring a device or book to your head before bringing your head to it.

Cycle Rhythm Having a regular schedule with waking up at the same time each day may help with personal discipline and social bonding.

Routine Heuristic Construct daily, monthly, and annual routines that work for you. Including regular physical

motion, reflection, and learning is good. For example, the 20-20-20 Sharma routine is to immediately exercise or stretch for 20 minutes after waking up in the morning, then reflect such as by meditation for 20 minutes, and then learn something such as by reading for 20 minutes.

Relaxation Heuristics

The first path to relaxation is stop thinking and just breath. Avoid dwelling on anxieties of past or the future by focusing on the positive, the peaceful, and the present.

Instead of trying to be cool or popular, just be yourself. If anxious, consider a casual, humorous, or accepting perspective.

Consider meditation, exercise, a hobby, a nap, a time out, stretching, or a connection with others to vent your issues as a way to relax both on a regular basis, and as a time away when anxious. Having a quiet space may help one relax.

Positivity

Gratitude Heuristic Express gratitude for help and good behaviors. Adopt an attitude of gratitude to focus on the blessings of life. We may take joy with thanks from the gift of time, with every moment being a unique provision of life. We may take joy with thanks in the most simple and common experiences of life, and the small pleasures of life too.

Acknowledge or affirm the achievements of yourself and others. Recognize contributions of others.

Affective Faith is the belief that as you focus on something more, especially a hope, that something becomes more likely to manifest such as by coming to being or impacting the world. Some believe that this additionally requires divine support.

Care, empathy, and compassion is for everyone, including you towards yourself.

Seek new opportunities when encountering new obstacles.

Realism Count your chickens only after they've hatched. Keep wishes to yourself, and wants to your actions.

Honesty

Self-Honesty Being honest with others begins with being honest with one's self. To move on with your emotions, tolerate your emotions, rather than denying their existence.

Resolving Shame Heuristic Recognize when you are feeling shame. Share your feeling with a supportive person or people. Evaluate how you can be the best person you can in the future. Accept your new resolution and thereby accept yourself.

Accountability Heuristic Take ownership of your mistakes. Offer apologies for your mistakes. And more important than the apology is making amends for your mistakes.

Valor Choose courage before comfort. Choose what is right before what is fun, fast, or easy. Practice values before professing them.

Help Help others in times of need.

Cooperation

Expect a follower to be no more loyal to their leader than the leader is loyal to their followers.

Humble Inspiration Everyone has important ideas and information to consider. Social or group ranking means very little for good ideas, important information, and innovation.

Humble Education Heuristic Learn from others, low and high. Adopt what others do right. Avoid what others do wrong.

Sustainable Partnerships Heuristic Seek long-term partners (including customers) of good will rather than short-term deals with resentment, such that partnerships and exchanges are more wanted than needed.

Assertiveness Heuristic Avoid automatically agreeing to everything others want from you and ask for support with. Consider if you really do agree, and really do want to do what it is that is asked of you, and accepting invitations to bond with others.

Philosophic Living: Civil Conflict Resolution Constraint

Tolerance Different people may have fundamentally different virtues and values, and this can be tolerated when it is not causing harm.

Acceptance Ref. Philosophic Feeling: Acceptance

Defensive Diligence

Speak Up Heuristic When someone is wronged, respectfully inform the wrongdoer why it was wrong. If the wrong isn't resolved, express the problem to someone you trust as a peer to resolve it together. If the wrong still isn't resolved, talk to ever more people who can help, and courageously consider going to people who are associated with the wrongdoer too. Move up the rungs of power carefully one at a time for a respectful resolution.

Resist Bullying Heuristic Punish rather than reward bullying behavior. Find courage to take needed action to stop bullying.

Maintain Evidence Heuristic When wronged, consider gathering and tracking all the evidence and noting all the people involved. Consider recording or logging everything that is important to prove your side of the conflict. If someone has evidence who may not be on your side, tell them to keep it in a public way.

Common Ground of Conflict Heuristic Determine what the people of the conflict have in common.

Civility Heuristic Discover which aspects of civility including virtues and values are shared and different with people in conflict.

Shared Premises Heuristic Discover what about the conflict is actually being agreed to without (presumptively) assuming disagreements of parts not specifically discussed.

Good Faith Heuristic Generously interpret other people's words and actions to their motives and interests. Consider negative claims about others about others with moderated skepticism.

Avoid Motive Presumption Heuristic Avoid (presumptively) assuming hostile motivations of another person. Focus on actions that have been proven and the words that are not in dispute as being said as being telling of motives.

Group Think Presumption Heuristic Avoid presuming that if someone has one bad opinion, they have all the bad opinions that are often shared in a group. While many groups do have pressure for members to conform to all opinions, that isn't always true.

Joint Resolution Consider whether there can be a win-win resolution. Consider whether the resolution is fair to all people of the conflict without excessive harshness or a

resolution that causes extra unneeded attention.

Mediation is to enlist a mutually trusted person to help with resolving a conflict.

Negotiation is well begun by everyone expressing everything one wishes to have happen for the conflict resolution. Each side carefully decides what is admitted as being true for the conflict. Actively listen to everyone in the conflict to determine what a middle ground or compromise might be for a resolution. Everyone should have an opportunity to completely tell their side of the story for the conflict for complete listening.

Arbitration is enlisting a mutually trusted person to be a judge who determines the proper conflict resolution, which the people of the conflict pledge to adopt as the agreed resolution. This can be for any range of problems from a casual situation between friends over a minor issue, to a formal accusation between enemies over a major issue. Hope of Reciprocity is when cooperative behavior is done with an expectation that cooperation will be offered back without any specific deal or additional signal that it is due.

Topic Continues: Civil Cooperation Ref. Philosophic Cooperation: Rainbow Civics: Civic and Civil Cooperation
Topic Continues: Civic Conflict Ref. Philosophic Cooperation: Rainbow Civics: Civic Harmony Challenges

PHILOSOPHIC COOPERATION: RAINBOW CIVICS:

Civic Development

Rainbow Civics is an overview of civics biased to the Rainbow Rock philosophy. This civics development platform contemplates a range of civics that might be held by people with a variety of contrasting virtues and values. Rainbow Civics offers factors to maximize harmony with inclusive and voluntary economic and social participation. Rainbow Civics proposes ideas for intentional communities unifying with shared virtues and values. Rainbow Civics suggests factors of governance and provides a set of important considerations in the process of governance. Civic means associated with the use of force for the intention of civilization. Civil means associated with civilization.

Rainbow Civics: Outline:

Meanings, Suppositions
Natural Society
Civic Principles
Civic Freedoms, Civic Rights
Civil Participation
Civic and Civil Cooperation
Civil Economic Participation
Civic Unity Motions and Actions
Civic Division Motion and Actions
Civic Responsibility and Authority
Civic Property Challenges
Civic Decision Challenges
Organizational Control
Civic Harmony Challenges
Civil Entitlement Contract
Philosophic Perspective Matching
Hierarchy of Unification
Organizational Development

Meanings

Reference: Rainbow Rock: Philosophic Living: Heuristic Foundations

Societal All things civic, civil, moral, and ethical are each societal.

Civic Freedoms A civic freedom is a universally preferable range of choices for maximum social harmony.

Civic Rights A civic right is a defensively protected behavior for satisfying social harmony and individual potential. The right to defense is one example of a civic right. It is preferable to live such that all people defend each other in protection of each other's lives when attacked.

Freedom vs. Right A freedom is a domain of choice that could be wrongfully stopped with force. A right is the protection of a freedom by physical force. All freedoms are also rights, but only some rights are also freedoms.

Civil Entitlement A resource one shares as part of a social contract agreement.

Right vs. Entitlement One does not have a right to other people's property except as agreed by explicit social contract, after which one may become entitled to another person's property.

Emancipation and Choices Emancipation means you are personally responsible for your actions. We suppose people to be created as agents of another person, until they are emancipated. We suppose all people to have equal opportunity for emancipation. We suppose that people who are emancipated are capable of both good and evil.

Economy The well being to continue existence.

Suppositions

Motivations We only suppose someone's motivations if they are stated or otherwise proven in full by not only intuition but also scientific reasoning and actions. Actions speak louder than words, but neither words nor actions must define motivations. As cause and effect, causality defines motivations. Virtue and values define motivations. Intentions as will define motivations. The person expected to most know their virtues and values is them self, so we notice both expressions and actions in learning motives.

Diversity in Philosophy We suppose different people to try different virtues and values. We suppose that different people may maximize their satisfaction under different systems of virtue and value. We suppose that people of sufficiently different values cannot coexist peacefully except by keeping a distance from each other.

Conflicts Happen In a shared environment where different people have different values, we suppose conflict to be inevitable.

Consistency of Philosophy To minimize the damages from conflict, we suppose handling the conflict should be done consistently over time with consistent philosophy.

Adaption of New Philosophy To create more harmony, our philosophies may change to enable more successful life. All manners of the mind may be explored for such new philosophies.

Free Will We suppose it to be a personal choice whether one person helps another, unless they have agreed otherwise or monopolized help for a need. We suppose people to have duties according to their moral duties to help others. Whether they uphold their moral

duties is free will unless their actions are harmful towards others.

Protection for Others. We suppose people to protect others and respect property rights as defined by the Rainbow Rock Virtues.

Natural Society

Natural Liberties The design of our universe guides us to liberties that naturally maximize our potential as a civilization. These liberties granted by nature begin with natural freedoms and expand with natural rights. For absolute and unwavering success, our liberties stand absolute and unwavering in dangerous situations, hazardous circumstances, and states of emergency. Our natural freedoms when protected by force become civic freedoms, and the method of protecting those freedoms are our civic rights. We enable voluntary choices and voluntary association, defend against harm, defend against property damage, do justice, and equalize opportunity, as developed from the Rainbow Rock virtues. Complete liberty can be secured for all emancipated people, not just one ruling class or people, through great sacrifice of body, mind, and labor. Our rights and freedoms end only where other's begin.

Natural Rules We follow the rules of nature because that provides effective and positive consequences without any mandate.

Golden Rule Care for others at least as well as you care for your self. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

Carbon Rule Live and let live. Leave others alone as they leave you alone.

Noble Gas Rule Words against words, blades against blades. We limit our self to expression against wrongful expression, not force.

Natural Consequences People who make mistakes with liberties and people who treat others abusively but without physical violence under natural liberties do not go unpunished. The natural negative consequences including dishonor, distrust, social ostracism, and banishment from privately owned places, are sufficient to resolve all non-violent abuses of liberty. Inevitable negative effects are upon both the wrongful and their cared ones.

Natural Duties People who seek belonging to civilization are expected to participate as a civil servant to enhance civilization as they expect others to do the same. These civil duties are voluntary. People who fill their duties are expected to be honored, while people who neglect their duties are expected to be dishonored. When enough people tend to their duties, civilization flourishes.

Vengeance and Revenge Nature by the creator of our universe is responsible for ultimate justice when other justice otherwise fails. We focus on compensation for victims and prevention of violence, not vengeance or revenge. Vengeance and revenge may be a personal justice but is not a civic justice.

Intentional Community and Local Governance Because different people hold different values, different people benefit from different models of governance. Therefore, we maximize local authority and so minimize global authority in allowance of different types of government for different types of people. In this way, diversity is

a strength.

Civilization People who operate with both morals and ethics are a civilization, and so "civil".

Civic Principles

Self Ownership All emancipated people are entirely the owner (as the sole proprietor) of their body as a sovereign domain.

Self Sacrifice All emancipated people can voluntarily release part or all of their emancipation, but only to be reclaimed at any time.

Property Ownership People may claim previously unclaimed objects harnessed by their body as the "fruits of their labor", where such property is their exclusive domain of control. Releasing effort of energy by people to objects including land creates an earning bond of those objects to the corresponding people.

Homestead Property Honor The first to establish their effort of energy to an object is considered an original property owner.

Threat A behavior which creates expectation of harm.

Property Transfer People may transfer property ownership to any other people of their choice for any reason, and have no attached civic duties or burdens while doing so except as voluntarily done at all times. It is the responsibility of the people involved to understand the transfer agreement as the unfairness of any resulting conflict is an opinion rather than fact.

Porcupine Principle Aggression is only for stopping wrongful acts of violence by others. Aggressive (physical) force is stoppable with (physical) force, but words only with words. This is also called non-aggression principle (NAP).

Civic Freedom We live free or die trying. Natural freedoms are liberties of both action and inaction in respect natural rules of force, for which we demand tolerance for by all people in all civil places at all times.

Civic Rights When one takes away a freedom of another, they have forfeit freedom to the same degree, and it is right to forcibly stop further erosion of freedom. Those who seek harm may be stopped with harm to them. Those who seek destruction may be stopped by destruction in their direction. As we secure our natural freedoms by forceful action, our natural rights also become our civic freedoms. In judging others we so open our selves to judgment, and so mercy and care is encouraged in exercising our rights of defense.

Civic Freedoms

Freedom of Belief We may believe any belief and hold any disbelief, including any philosophy or no philosophy, any religion or no religion, any politics or no politics, any science or no science, any medicine or no medicine, anything, everything or nothing, at any and all times and any and all places. We protect each other from being harmed for our beliefs and being forced to pretend against our beliefs. The natural negative consequences of mistaken belief are sufficient punishment for all wrongful belief.

Freedom of Expression We are free to use symbolic expression we wish at any time and on any topic. We are free to copy recording impressions any time we wish for any purpose, as copying is never stealing. Silence,

costumes, and camouflage are likewise free. We are free to dress or undress our selves in any and all ways possible in all civilized places. Our own judgment is responsible for discovering the source of expression, the truth or falsity of expression, and the value of expression. Our own judgment is responsible for determining how to dress. We are free to use offensive, hateful, and blasphemous speech because one person's definition of hate is another person's definition of help. We may oppose what you say or wear as hateful, false, destructive, and vulgar, but we shall sacrifice our life so people have right to say these things. We defend each other from forced expressions or being (physically) harmed for our expression. Words against words, blades against blades. We are free to use knowingly false speech in any and all circumstances despite any oath or assurance to the contrary. Natural negative consequences including rebuking speech are sufficient to resolve all wrongful speech.

Freedom of Labor We are free to choose how we use our time and labor at any and all times while avoiding harm to others. Allocating our time and labor for any cause or "no cause at all" to any other person or people is our independent personal choice. False authority of fear is slavery and subjugation, not authority. We are free to labor for our self or for anyone and everyone at their request, in any way we wish, without permission from others. Our own judgment is responsible for determining whether someone is qualified to help us with their labor in the way they claim capable, so others may not forcefully interject their labor opinion. All this is true while (physical) damage to others with our labor is avoided. We protect each other from forced labor and forced assistance. All assistance of all kinds, including assistance for justice and life-saving, is always our choice. We protect each other's right to use and trade our labor freely as agreed with others. Natural negative consequences including starvation, freezing, and parchement are sufficient to punish poor labor choices and societies who do not help each other voluntarily.

Freedom of Travel We are free to travel around and through all open terrain as we respect other people and their property, camping overnight as needed, and drinking from waters as needed. We are free to travel around people's land on boundaries or through designated rights of way to be able to travel forward, lest we otherwise be obstructed from accessing a land where there is permission to be. We are free to travel on all paths of transportation without anyone's permission as we refrain from harm in each of those modes of transportation. We are free to alter our vehicles of travel in any way the laws of physics allows until after physical harm happens, because personal safety is individually our personal responsibility, not the responsibility of others as a collective, and our property is our right to be reformed in any way the laws of physics allow. We acknowledge anonymous and equal cost burden to any tolls required of the path maintainer to access a maintained path, as all users pay their share of that burden. During our travel it is other people's responsibility to identify us, not our responsibility to identify our selves to others for our right to remain silent at all times for every purpose.

During our travels anyone stopping us must have a just and probable cause. When stopped, inaction and retreat is our freedom, though upon an injustice a pursuit of the suspect is our freedom too. We are free to hunt and gather in communal space and our private spaces regardless of any other's demands while respecting sustainability of nature as determined by the customs of the hunters and gatherers of the locality. We protect each other from harm and wrongful stops during our travel. We protect each other (by any force) to be able to travel through friendly and neutral places.

Freedom of Association We are free to engage or disengage any and all associations including friendship, commerce, alliance, and membership, as we wish with anyone and everyone we wish, at any time we wish. We are free to have and all romantic relationships with any and all emancipated consenting people. We assert and protect our rights and freedoms as independent individuals even when voluntarily associating with or joining a collective. We protect each other from punishment beyond the natural consequences for associating with others.

Freedom of Trade We trade anything in our possession with any person in the universe at any time we wish and protect each other from harm beyond the natural consequences of doing so. This includes information and our labor services. We never ask permission from others to trade anything because trading is our freedom. All agreements are cancelable without justifying (physical) force being used in retaliation against the canceling participant, though the resulting property rights may be forced. Likewise, we have a right to avoid trading with any person with for any reason, either individually or collectively, though only to the point where a persons needs to continue life are respected rather than monopolized by arbitrary constraint, so an alternative being offered to the contrary. We have a right to pay for only services we agree to use, and use our money exclusively for any goods, services, and welfare of our choice. All trading and trade refusal, including trading of any and all weapons and offensive material, is peaceful and non-violent. All people have a natural license to engage in any business they deem them selves able to be involved in regardless of lack of permission from false authorities who claim the right to monopolize business by dispensing business rights. It is the personal responsibility of buyers to properly assess the capability of sellers, and the responsibility of sellers to properly assess the capacities of buyers. We protect each other with force from interference in our trading freedoms. Natural negative consequences are sufficient to punish all unwanted trading.

Freedom of Assembly We are free to gather near others in communal places, at any time in any numbers without any permission from or requirement for notification to any other people. We do this while respecting the freedom of travel of others. We are free in this way to rally for causes, protest wrongs, and criticize any person or entity for any reason at any time. We protect each other from being harmed for our peaceful assemblies.

Freedom of Choices We are free as emancipated people to chose or refuse any and all substances to be consumed or used, romantic relationships with any and all other emancipated people, caregiving for any and all

unemancipated people with any and all others, taking personal risks as agreed with any and all other adults, and any and all ways we treat our own bodies. We are free to risk or damage our selves while avoiding (physical) damage to other people and their property. We are free to help others and free to avoid the smallest sacrifice of helping others in all circumstances. We build our land individually as we see fit limited only by the laws of physics, without permission from anyone at all, while respecting local pollution limits. We protect each other's freedom of choice with force.

Civic Rights

Right to Equal Authority Civil authority is trust in judgment. Trust is to be earned, not commanded. Delegation of authority grants rights limited to those natural rights which people already have, so we may not delegate rights which we don't have our selves. We protect each other with force against forceful demanded authority or respect.

Right to Defense We may defend our selves and others from intentional unprovoked (physical) damage with any force of our choice, causing any or all damage to the wrongful attacker until the threat is stopped. When the wrongful violence is done in response to abusive expressions (such as by verbal provocation), accidental neglect, or futile aggressive attacks, the force used must be limited in severity according to the level of violence expected to stop the threat. After stopping a threat, we may use force only to restrain the attacker. People initiating violence against others are expected lose freedoms in proportion to their level of initiated violence or damage. People incapable or unwilling to refrain from wrongful violence on an ongoing basis may be imprisoned, relocated, or restrained on a long-term basis according to their level of danger to others. We forcefully defend each others buildings, land fixtures, formally marked or fenced land, and other property from other people entering without permission of the owner or a formal consistent justice process, as the people using such property respect the rights and freedoms of others. Travelers are expected to be forced to a standard for pollution including light pollution, noise pollution, particulate pollution, or other pollution that is applied equally to all travelers. Travelers may be forced to keep moving while bordering or in land where they are banished from during travel on adjacent rights of way. Inaction as resistance and retreat are our right in any and all circumstances as a natural response to an attack, whether the attack is justified by the attacker or not. Catch us if you can, but we defend our self against punishment for lack of cooperation. When someone is behaving in a way that is believed likely to cause physical injury to others, we may forcibly stop them for warning. A person stopping someone for warning must follow a formal and consistent method. If the warned person then ignores the warning resulting in damages, the consequences are expected to be more severe than otherwise.

Right to Caregiving We defend our ability to bond with others, both people or living bodies of nature, as their exclusive caregiver or caregivers when they cannot take care of them self such as by child birth or by debilitation. We may protect our cared as we protect our

self. Any caretaker may delegate, split, or transfer status as caregiver with others by public decree. As a caregiver, we decide what actions benefit our cared, what medical actions will help our cared if any, what education will help our cared if any, and what nutrition will benefit our cared. Only actions that caused, or will cause beyond any and all doubts, long term (physical) damage by a caregiver to their cared are sufficient to forcibly transfer caregiver status to others. Short term damage should result in public notice but not removal. Emancipated people are expected to delegate to a trusted organization a formal and consistent process by which they can be assigned to a caregiver upon debilitation. Without that declaration, the local customs are expected to decide who the replacement caregiver shall be. In a formal and consistent way, we may defend living bodies of nature as we defend our property while such bodies in nature are peaceful to us. Even dangerous and evil people are expected to be cared for in a civilized society. We defend our right by force as emancipated people to physical proximity to any and all other restrained adult people for purpose of generally helping them (unless they object), whether they are emancipated or not, for at least most of the time on a daily basis, including dangerous people (including those stopped for investigation). We may force our way to help others in restraint to ensure their bodily nutrition and temperature needs are met to local standards, to exercise our freedom of expression with the cared in close proximity, to supplement their nutrition and temperature preferences such as with a thick blanket or a wet fabric for cooling, and act as witness to monitor for any abuses by restrainers or captors at any and all times such as by public access camera and microphone as the restrained person allows.

Right to Property and Self Upon emancipation, we each own our physical bodies in full to do as we wish, including harm to self, while respecting the rights of others. As we invest our energy in objects by moral and ethical ways, we own those objects as extensions of our self. Only the laws of physics determine what items we can own, keep or make on our land, and carried in public ways. People may create, grow, own, and develop any item they wish, while that item isn't being used to harm others. People may keep everything they earn such as wages, gifts, and compensation. People may keep any amount of any thing for any length of time they wish. We defend each other's ability using force to peacefully obtain and keep, and build on our land, anything we want at any time while such things are not harming others. Such a defense provides privacy and private property. We may arm our selves in every way for defense against any and all threats, both real and imaginary, and bring such military force anywhere and everywhere we travel. We keep our family and neighborhoods safe in part by being well armed both independently as individuals and collectively as militias. Copying is a protected activity as our freedom of expression, not considered theft, when the original is left undamaged. In response to the force of taking property without permission of the owner, we use the minimum force necessary to take it back such as by entering the thief's property without their permission as needed to do so for justice. We may

furthermore interpret trespassing by a thief to our constructions as an act of violence and defend our self accordingly. Property rights are rights of equal opportunity to needs, so when a need is being used to take away another need of greater value, as a monopoly and wrongful leverage, force may be used to re-open such opportunity. This is because energy investment is honored as an ownership of objects rather than people, who would be implicitly owned with enough wrongful leverage.

Right to Civic Justice We act to prevent damaging violence by being vigilant, by being well trained and well armed, and by identifying, arresting, and restraining or re-locating violent people. We help victims of damaging violence to receive compensation and constrain attackers. Revenge and vengeance are a privilege neutral to civic justice, while defense and victim compensation are a right of civic justice. Victims of violence are expected to have the strongest influence in civic justice against the violator. A formal and consistent system of justice enables us to live orderly lives. Wrongful harm is expected to be resolved with compensation provided by the person doing harm, using peer pressure instead of force. Force may be used to constrain violent attackers from further attacks. Force may be used is to return property to its owner if stolen, giving it to the most justified owners when the current owner dies, or holding it pending a prompt verdict of justice when used for evidence of wrongdoing. Force may be used to prevent people engaged in punishment from being more cruel than the wrong itself. We are considered as innocent unless declared guilty by a consistent and formal trial verdict. A suspect until then might be considered 'guiltbound' as informal opinion but not in the process of justice. We may demand such a judgment by a jury our peers with a public audience open to all and their recording devices unless both suspect and victim (or associated caretaker if unemancipated) request otherwise. Any and all evidence used against a suspect, and any investigation information used against a suspect, must be certainly accessible by both the victim and suspect at all times. We must provide a formal, consistent, and kind living space to people in our captivity. With justice, we protect not just specific classes of people, but all people equally. We appeal to people's rights, not rights of one class. We force people to be gentle to those in captivity while the captive is being gentle. The only allowed reason for holding a person in captivity is an unacceptable chance that they will do wrongful physical violence if released. Justice inaction unsupportive of justice, include a failure to pay financial interest charges and resisting arrest by inaction. Natural reflexive defense includes defensive posturing or fleeing in retreat is justice neutral. Justice negative actions include destruction of evidence of a crime after learning of an investigation and physical attack to stop an investigation. Penalty stacking for justice neutral action or inaction, is itself injustice, because the burden justice is on agents of justice, not on evaders of justice. Penalty stacking for natural reflexive defensive is unjust because healthy human nature is to defend and run from danger. Penalty stacking for justice negative actions is just.

Right to Investigate Both accusers and the accused are entitled to a formal and consistent process of investigation before any action of justice resolution. Evidence of guilt reduces privacy rights to the degree that civic harm may be suspected by the evidence. People accusing someone of a wrong and seeking formal justice are expected to identify them self, required as a condition of that justice, to their accuser, if the accuser requests. If someone is suspected of a civic wrong as a result of justly obtained evidence or trustworthy testimony, an investigator may force a search of the accused or their property without permission of the accused, but with permission of a person confirming validity of the search who has an honored record of likely guilty verdicts for those being searched. Forced searches must be done in a formal and consistent approval and search process. Searchers must be gentle with their searches, compensating others for any damages done to them or their property during the search, and maintain the property in the same condition and orderliness as the beginning of the search. If someone is believed more likely than not to harm a specific person, or there is a probability of damage to an unspecific victim by dangerous behaviors, we may forcibly stop someone and arrest them. Like with searches, an investigator must have an honored record of likely guilty verdicts for those being stopped or arrested and also follow a formal and consistent process. If there is evidence a person has committed an act of violence, they may be forced to a formal trial with a consistent and speedy process to determine a verdict. Evidence must be released to its owners after the trial. Upon probable cause of committing a crime, we will catch you if we can by force, without penalty or punishment for inaction or retreat beyond natural consequences.

Civil Participation

Civilization Natural liberties including emancipation, independence, and rights are respected by civil cooperation and societal agreement. Legitimate societal authority is developed by voluntary cooperation. Firstly, acceptance of individual responsibility leads to respect upon developing their ethical obligations of cooperation. Then, acceptance of collective responsibility enables people to gain honor for developing their moral duties of cooperation.

Individual Responsibility, Civil Ethics

Obligations are ethical expectations to avoid risk, temptation, and conflict, derived from people's social circumstances and choices.

Promises as professed by a person create obligations. Implication of a job or task creates an obligation. Commitments of service are obligations.

Respect Adherence to values and expectations as a person meets their obligation earns individual respect. Acknowledgment of accomplished obligations is respect. Avoidance of negative expressions such as insults is respect. Treating people with dignity according to cultural standards is respect. Paying tribute to others as obligated is respect.

Disrespect Action that denies or reverses a

warranted respect.

Collective Honor, Civil Morals

Duty is the expectations of behavior for a common good as shared virtues or values. People are expected to live according to their philosophy, including their standards and morals. As people group together in consensus of morals, duties are the expectation of behaving according to those goals. A duty is also an obligation when assured to others. An obligation is also a duty when voluntarily agreed to.

Honor Honor is the acknowledgment of cooperation with others and the contribution of others.

Delegation of control to a common good or group representing a common good is honor. Recognition of virtuous character is honor. acknowledgment of performance is honor. Attribution of credit is honor.

Dishonor Action that denies or reverses warranted honor.

Society vs Civilization A society are people that have rules which govern their behavior which may be involuntarily forced rules. A civilization is a society of voluntary civil cooperation in protection of liberties and personal independence.

Participation Encouragement Civilized people have a duty of care as part of a civilization to participate in organizations that enable civilization, and a duty of care to be leaders when capable of doing so.

People are responsible for organizations they are involved with both as individuals and collectively. People are expected that if they are concerned with something being done rightly as part of an organization, to take it upon them self to ensure it is done well. People are not expected to wait for others to initiate action but rather initiate action as they are capable. Those considering them less intelligent, less wise, and less capable than average should consider them self civil followers, while those considering them self more intelligent, capable, or wise than average should consider them self civil leaders. Yet everyone can participate, and everyone can be part of leadership. Lead, follow, or get out of the way. We encourage maximization of abilities including leadership abilities for any and all organizations for maximizing strength in numbers as a unified collective. Yes we can, yes we will!

Volunteering Firstly, a person joins an effort without having been forced. Secondly, they participate in the effort without any direct economic benefit to them self. If you see a problem, solve a problem. If you get an instinct to wait, question yourself as to why wait.

Experience Sharing. When you learn something profound, consider sharing it. When you have an epiphany, consider to share it. When you improve your self, please share it. When you suffer a serious setback, please share it. Lets learn others mistakes so we don't have to learn from our own mistakes.

Honor and Shame We encourage participation in both formal and informal systems of honor and shame according to the system of one's tribe and culture.

Information Sharing People are encouraged to share information and content they find valuable with

friends as a means to build virtues and values with people they care about. People are encouraged to consider the lives of those in their intentional community, and help them by developing information exchange.

Value Signaling Participation Being involved with a project for the appearance of caring about an effort and gaining the associated esteem. This is helpful when you actually care about the virtue or value in addition to appearing to care.

Private civility is people managing private land with general civility. This includes allowing people to visit to at least one designated place such as an entry way for inquiries as visitors. This also includes avoiding character judgments based on surface appearances. We expect civilized people to help others in emergencies by providing points of contact to help providers, directions to lost people, and temporary shelter if available during natural disasters or raids by hostile people. We encourage kindness such as basic respect. We encourage people to be well armed to provide civic defensive help.

Civic and Civil Cooperation

Civic and Civil Alignment People are encouraged to network together for societal alignment of civil and civic ways.

Civic Social Pressure People are encouraged to behave in ways that enable civilization, especially in response to uncivil behaviors. People are informed why they should behave according to a set of virtues and values such as the Rainbow Rock virtues and values. With Civic social pressure, honor goes to those who behave well, and shame to those who behave badly. Peer pressure applied in good ways is civic social pressure.

Civil Economic Alliance People are encourage to build economy in ways that align with their morals and ethics. People are encouraged to consider the virtues and values strengthened when choosing partners in economic development.

Civic Bond People who agree to behave according to a good set of shared virtues and values are encouraged to unite in strength as an intentional community. This agreement forms a civic bond. Agreement forms unity, and unity leads to compounding strength.

Contract See the Contract subsection for details regarding contracts in general.

Contract

A contract is an agreement among people.

The strongest possible contract is:

- Formalized and signed in writing.

- With a delegation of support including mediation and arbitration.

- With civic enforcement of any breach.

- Has participants with equal negotiating power.

- With participants having influence over terms and conditions.

- With ways to end the contract promptly and harmoniously.

- With all terms and conditions have been carefully considered.

- With is maximum possible unity including shared philosophy. In the strongest possible unity, there is maximum possible strength of numbers.

Contract Constraints

Contract constraints are derived from natural freedoms. People may voluntarily sacrifice freedoms and rights in exchange for the benefits of the dispute resolution process and voluntary societal cooperation to reduce conflict and contract violations. Such sacrifice of rights should only be done with the highest standard of care and consideration. Natural rights sacrificed under contract are always recoverable by decree regardless of any statement to the contrary. Contract participants may reclaim any sacrificed rights or freedoms sacrificed as part of the contract by decree, but resulting unleveraged property rights as the contract defined upon the reclaiming are irreversible.

Social Contract

A social contract is an agreement among people about the delegation and distribution of authority including physical force. Civic rights are absolute demands of force of every moral individual to every other individual. Civic rights are not negotiations or agreements. However, protection of a right can be delegated with a contract. Sacrifices of a freedom can be made using a contract that can be canceled at any time such as by simple decree.

Liberation of Intentional Communities

You people do you in your space, but our people expect to do us in our space. And so to each person their space. Rather than concern of specific social contract to a specific set of rules, laws, definitions of harm, and specific circumstances when violence is warranted, concern is for people to share life with other like-minded people who have similar specific rules, laws, and definitions of harm in complete contrast to more common ways of life without being attacked by larger groups of people seeking to force their way of life on smaller communities. A broad set of freedoms and rights is suggested for leaders proposing a state of civilization. It is encouraged to generously provide space to others to test unique and opposing systems of freedoms and rights within a domain that gives them the authority to do exactly that as an intentional community with other like-minded people who agree with such a set of rules. Earth is a big enough planet for many systems including capitalism, communism, fascism, and socialism to co-exist in peace toward each other. We consider it inconsiderate behavior to live in the most communist places in the world and convert the area to capitalism rather than moving to a capitalist place. Likewise, please don't live in the most capitalist places in the world and convert your area to socialism, but instead move to a less capitalist place in respect of local diversity.

Civil Trade Contract As a consequence of the natural right to property ownership, people may trade their property or services. Trades of property are accomplished by forming a contract. The more important a contract, the more it is expected to be formalized by a signed written agreement. A verbal agreement is considered weaker, and an implied agreement is considered weakest. The strength of the agreement also depends on the negotiating power of each party. So,

contracts authored equally by both parties are considered strongest. People in any trade are encouraged to decide who the mediator and the arbitrator will be for their contract. The strongest possible contract is one with agreed upon mediation or escrow service and arbitration as described nearby.

Civil Market Contract is a standard treatment of implied contracts which may be agreed to by people exchanging value. This most applies to situations where there is no formal contract in circumstances of value exchanges. When making a firm offer to an unspecific person as an open offer, this also forms a market contract. Civil Market Contract participants also agree to be subject to fairness and reasonableness adjustments with weak contracts including vague, changeable, re-negotiable, or "boilerplate" contracts. So, mass market "boilerplate" contracts terms or conditions may be unenforced beyond what contract arbitrators consider to be fair and/or reasonable. A weak formal agreement may be expected to be supported correspondingly weakly for a weak contract by the involved participants such as mediators and arbitrators. In a contract, if all negotiating power is one sided in a "take it or leave it" offer, then minimum agreement is assumed and the contract is considered weak. This is especially true for items having a low fixed price as a percentage of someone's purchases. Common expectations of what people believe are "reasonable" or "fair" may become the effective contract with written parts either partially or entirely ignored as unsupported for dishonorable contract provisions by arbitrators and mediators. A contract weakness would include a missing timeline for completion of a service. These market expectations are then effective as a contract instead of a written contract. Contracts where terms are individualized where both parties have contract editing powers are an indicator of a sufficiently strong contract.

Civil Mediation. A civil mediator is a person who is trusted to know what is fair and reasonable for a trade. This person advises all people bound by a contract what to do when something bad happens with the trade. Civil trade and contract offers are only expected to occur with an agreed upon mediator and arbitrator. Any contract without such agreed terms is expected to be considered a Civil Market Contract rather than a Civil Trade Contract

Civil Arbitration When contract participants have a dispute they may delegate a mutually trusted judge or judges to determine property ownership that results from a civil contract. An arbitration can determine how to resolve a contract violation. This information may be used by arbitration enforcers to force the resulting property ownership, who may delegate civil enforcers to transfer the property as agreed.

Civil Enforcer Arbitration enforcers and other civil enforcers are given permission by people in a trade to take and transfer their property and may also be given permission to enter their land and buildings, to force a trade to be done according to the terms and conditions as agreed by the contract participants. Arbitrators are expected to refrain from violence against people except to defend them self in enforcement of a contract. However, they are expected to use physical force on properties which may include damaging force when

considered beneficial by the arbitrator. All arbitrators may reduce their taking of property where it will avoid a likely death, as doing otherwise is beyond arbitration. Instead, additional people processes are expected to be involved in dangerous circumstances. Contracts involving intentional death are beyond the realm of civility. Such contracts would be considered neither civil nor civic.

Dispute Resolution Organization (DRO). An organization that organizes and formalizes disputes and their settlements. A Dispute Resolution Organization (DRO) is expected to have arbitrators and/or mediators on staff who act on behalf of the organization. All major agreements under Rainbow Civics where all people involved are of the same tribe are expected to be resolved firstly by mediation and secondly by arbitration. A Dispute Resolution Organization (DRO) may also offer escrow services.

Civil Escrow A trade service where people hold payment or items until the terms and conditions for the trade are considered met. The payment and items are encouraged to be released to one of the people of the trade within an expected timeframe. Escrow is encouraged with contracts involving more than two days worth of wages including for rental and leasing security deposits, auctions above that amount, used items, controversial offerings, uncommon offerings, and unfamiliar offerings.

Defensive Force Using violence to end harm or end anticipated harm to one's self or others is an encouraged civic action.

Provoking Offensive Force is recommended to be stopped by civic action. Using violence as a means of self-enrichment at the expense of others is provoking offensive force of aggression. Initiating violence against someone who is not an immediate danger is a provoking offensive force. Inaction or retreat are never provoking offensive force. In these circumstances, violence is used without any harm existing or without harm being directly threatened. Provoking offensive force is also used by some when a punishment, revenge, or vengeance is unwarranted but happens anyway. The Carbon Rule "live and let live" is a principle against provoking offensive force, and the Golden Rule of "Treat Others as You would Have them Treat You" is generally also a principle against using provoking offensive force.

Civic Force People are encouraged to minimize violence to maximize peace and harmony. So, physical force is expected only to stop harm. Furthermore, harm is only expected to be stopped in this way with a consensus that the harm is substantial. Even when no voluntary bond exists, people might live with others who don't cooperate and are anti-social. So, people may use force to stop others from violence according to the non-aggression principle. The Carbon Rule "live and let live" is a principle opposed to provoking offensive force, and the Golden Rule of "Treat Others as You would Have them Treat You" is generally also a principle against using provoking offensive force. So, we encourage stopping provoking offensive force using civic force.

Civic Enforcer Those who force people to remain safe from others are civic enforcers. A civic enforcer uses force in less circumstances than others because they are expected to use force regularly, and so use it more

cautiously. A civic enforcer would not participate in punishment, revenge, or vengeance. They would participate in isolating and constraining a dangerous person. Civic Enforcers have an expectation to use the minimum force required to keep others safe. Civic enforcers are expected to risk their life in the process of controlling other lives. Risks to those creating safety should be carefully compared to the risk of those breaking safety. Civic enforcers are different than military enforcers as they do not operate with intention of lethal force. Actions involving lethal force are considered neither civil nor civic.

Definition of Harm The definition of harm defines the boundary between defensive force and offensive force. Where there is a difference in perspective of the definition, there is a conflict. Sufficiently different definitions are expected to result in multiple governments who separate to different locations in different tribes.

Damage Resolution Governing systems such as a civil court system may be in place so that people may right wrongs with a formal system in place so that people can have a consistent way of having justice.

Military People who force organizations to remain safe, by defending people upon an external request for defense, are the militia. Militias stop their opponents using any force that feels right including a force that kills an aggressor. Roles of military and civic enforcement are expected and encouraged to be separate.

Civil Economic Participation

Participation Incentive Guidelines. Economic systems are generally limited in strength to the strength of their incentive structure. As a means of wealth creation in our communities, we consider to offer an economic system of compensation, rewards, and awards that minimizes corruption potential and maximizes good behavior. Economic civic participation includes activity such as allocation of investment resources, purchasing decisions, selling decisions, and any other economic exchange. A factor in success is the trustworthiness of participants. For less trust requirements, we develop checks and assurances of performance that enable transfer resources to others that reduce the trust needed. Respect and protection of property rights is important to economic participation. Monetary structure is also important to economic participation. We consider how much trust to place in others and whether it has been earned and proven. It is easier to measure success in ways that are wrong than right, so we consider whether incentives for behavior are measuring success properly. The best timeline for transferring value in exchange for economic performance is a challenge to determine. Strong economic incentives may be done in a way that are cost efficient because they shift behavior in the most beneficial way with the least amount of resources. The goal of incentive structuring is to create a system where people who dishonor their economic commitments are expected to find increasing hardships, while people who prove their character over time with honor are expected to access increasing wealth.

Virtue Incentive. We encourage trading with people who favor strong virtues and values such as the Rainbow Rock philosophy. We encourage networking with and supporting

businesses and value creators that align with our virtues and values. By selecting partners, associates, and connections that build such virtues and values, these shared values multiply together. This virtue incentive is considered a powerful incentive method to promote the Rainbow Rock philosophy. This is considered civil shopping.

Commercial Civility We encourage trading with people who operate with civility. Such behaviors include contracting based solely on qualifications that match the specific skills of their job. Generally this means avoiding contracting based on appearances and associations. Penalties for personal expression, beliefs, and associations are discouraged. Surface layer garments, decoration, or other identifying clothing which substantially covers a body may be expected and required by a voluntary contract for commerce while maintaining civility. However, any more invasive requirements on that topic may be considered uncivil, such as asking a business manager (a position where appearance isn't critical to the success of the job) to mask their natural appearance with makeup. A level of politeness or courtesy of expression is encouraged and could be likewise required for commerce with civility. A level of restraint from language deemed offensive by a supermajority by local customs may also be likewise required for commerce with civility. Any additional expressional requirements may be considered uncivil.

Offerings. An offering is a product or service available in a marketplace for trade. People are encouraged to advertise services they can do to help others. Such encouragement could be offering requests or a profit incentive advertisement. People are furthermore encouraged to teach and mentor others about how they can also create such value. Such encouragement may be by requests to admired people that may include a profit incentive.

Offering Review Incentive. People are encouraged to agree before a trade whether to review an offering experience. Otherwise, only those especially happy or unhappy end up being the only people to review, and so the review system causes an incomplete assessment. People with offers should have an incentive ready that provides a better offer for people electing to review the offering. All offers representing a major purchase decision are especially important for review. Reviews are an act of generosity to others.

Certification Development Incentive. People are encouraged to develop organizations that honor good business behaviors who market offerings to match such good behavior and offerings, as a certification. People are also expected to independently verify whether such certifications are trustworthy when practical to do so, and, if so, support the offerings of businesses that support the certifications of their choice. So, certifications are a formal method of more quickly and accurately establishing trust. Certification organizations are encouraged to continuously maximize transparency about their money flows. A certification is a way of showing that a market offering is trusted to meet standards by other trusted people. Trusted people may incentivize businesses to behave well by offering to make public statements about the quality of the business offering. These statements may be in the form of a seal,

icon, or other offering logo. The certifier may receive money in exchange for the public statement, but in doing so there is also incentive to trust someone without the trust being earned. So, the certifier may show their process of quality assurance and provide evidence of quality checking upon request as an information service.

Implied Policy Incentives. Buyers effectively set policies by purchasing offers from businesses that have policies even when those policies are not stated and proven. If for example a business has never given reason to believe it notices whether slave labor created a product they purchase, they have a partially implied policy that slave labor is acceptable, because in willful ignorance they tempt their businesses or their competitors with incentives to operate immorally. What matters is what behaviors buyers specifically put effort into ensuring, and everything else is implied to be permissible by the buyer. Selective ignorance is a powerful choice of moral consequence. Buyers individually set policies with each of their purchase decisions. Simply by shopping, buyers are the root rule setters for businesses. People are encouraged to notice virtues and values claimed and enacted by trading partners.

Civil Awards Incentive. An economic civil award gives value to businesses who behave well. Positive reinforcement is applied for good civic behavior. Businesses may be encouraged to advertise their behavior standards in this way. Awards may have a context of competition and may furthermore be given rarely for difficult achievement. An award may have the context of an ongoing challenge. For ethical and moral communities who want wealth expansion, we may offer awards that expand wealth while maintaining moral and ethical standards. Awards are expected to be given without the recipient necessarily expecting it.

Civil Rewards Incentive. Economic civic reward is to offer positive reinforcement for good civic behavior. The recipient gets the positive value conditionally by specifically encouraged behavior. The offer may be earned outside of the context of a competition and may be something that everyone can achieve and also expect to have an opportunity to get. As with awards, rewards enable well behaved people to become healthy and wealthy while adhering to moral and ethical civic standards. An example of a civil reward would be to shop at a store which has taken extra steps to be environmentally friendly such as giving re-usable bags to regular customers.

Pull vs Push Incentive. Both push and pull incentives in balance better achieve health and wealth. A customer advertising their demand (request) for an offering is a pull incentive, while a seller advertising supply of an offering is a push incentive. When a community is focused excessively on either push or pull incentives, consider developing the less supported incentive option. Pull incentives include options such as purchase agencies, trade unions, buyers cooperatives. Push incentives include options such as advertising, marketing, and salesmanship.

Civil Commercial Partnership. It is socially beneficial to profit with economic offerings. Networking with others multiplies success in business. People are encouraged to enable maximally simple ways to network

with like minded people who appreciate each others businesses.

Market Leverage Diffusion Centralization of power of economic offering is a feature of monopolies and oligarchies. Offering providers for a specific offering often become dominant in a marketplace for multiple reasons including the 'network effect'. The network effect is the ability for large organizations to more easily dominate their market in markets where participants generally want the other people they associate with to also be involved such as a social media network such as "Facebook". Monopolies and oligarchies form in other ways as well not explained here. Formation of monopolies and oligopolies create security risks through supply-demand imbalance potential introduced by a single point of failure. When there is a supply-demand imbalance, prices are unstable and unbalanced. Also, if the service fails or behaves maliciously, there is no readily available alternative for a monopoly and few alternatives available for oligopolies. Another security risk for a single point of failure is malicious gathering of information regarding all people connected to the monopolized offering provider. For example, if everyone in the world used a single bank, and the bank's password database was stolen, everyone in the world would be suddenly unable to bank securely. While the risk pairs with an opportunity of reward of economic efficiencies, the broad system is for essential services an unwarranted risk in some circumstances such as banking. It would be safer if no single bank was above a set threshold as a market share limit. So, monopolies on critical systems are discouraged by leverage diffusion methods such as civil shopping practices, consumer union activism, campaigning for alternatives, and support and development of alternative offerings. Market leverage diffusion is expected to reduce barriers to market entry for new organizations for more choices and more security in offering availability and price stability.

Civic Unity Motions and Actions

Intentional Community is a group of people who share their philosophy with like-minded people in close proximity. By joining together in proximity, people may find compounding strength in numbers, while enjoying unity with others. By networking with like-minded people, harmony is increased. Goals become more achievable as the number of supporters generally increases in an environment of shared virtues and values.

Unity of Family Agreement on family values enables formation of a family as with a marriage. Agreements on family include handling of children, boundaries of behavior with each other and consequences of such behavior. Agreement on a range of who is allowed into a family for different purposes form agreement on family. Unity of Friendship Agreement on values enables formation of friendships or alliances. Friendship includes shared interests, joint efforts, and time in proximity.

Civil Organization Any organization with a declared allegiance to civil behaviors of a specific philosophy may be considered a civil organization. This organization expects to gain support the more honorable its behaviors in competition with other organizations

who may be more or less honorable. Organizations of this type may gain honor by being publicly transparent with their accounting, management, and activities. A civil organization is expected to state their priorities of virtues and values.

Civic Charter Organization A civic charter organization is a civil organization (with formal loyalty to the principles of governing people), that enables all its property to be transferred by force by judgment of a governing body when deemed justified, in exchange for the opportunity for a higher level of public support. A civic charter organization is considered a "public organization" even if privately owned because they wish to subjugate their property to standards of civilization, and they intend their offerings to be maximally available to all of civilization. This may contrast with an independent person whose ownership may be more difficult or entirely impossible to change by force depending on government. A civic charter organization delegates authority over their organization property to a governing body for governing purposes, effectively giving that body the authority to transfer property to other people at their discretion and giving that governing body the highest ownership rights as a trustee of the assets. So, the governing body decides how the property may be used but are discouraged and disallowed from directly using that property for the direct benefit of the governing body. This is done under trust that the transfers will be solely to transfer resources from any people doing a moral, civic, or civil wrong to people who are victims of that wrongful behavior. The governing body is expected to account for the organization activity by monitoring, reviewing, enforcing contracts, and so on.

Corporate Formation Currently, corporations are organizations where you get extra rights and privileges in exchange for money. Instead, corporations could be claims of loyalty to a certain priority of virtues and values shared under a group having delegation of authority. Corporations could then work as an organizational alliance. Corporations may reform as Civic Charter Organizations.

Spark Start One person begins to solve a problem with the opportunity for others to join for shared completion of an effort.

Critical Mass Initiative People are encouraged to collectively begin an effort if a certain number of others join the cause.

Civil Trade Union Where there exists a problem with unequal negotiating power, unions are expected to be developed. Civil trade unions are generally formed at the time of this writing as consumer cooperatives and labor unions. However, these organizations are only valid to the degree they are not granted extra rights or forced privileges unobtained by others, which renders many or most of these organization's dishonorable entities. Unions are able to solve problems of monopolistic leverage without violence.

Civil Public Organization A civil public organization is a collectively owned organization. If for-profit, the method of making it public is for the organization to issue transferable interest shares where any owner may transfer their shares to any person of their choice for any reason of their choice.

Fluid Collective is a collective in which organizational control transfers without an internal process from one person to another, such as by stock ownership. This fluidity is what make the organization a type of "public organization" or "publicly owned organization". This contrasts with a private organization which membership is exclusive and transferred only with approval. The natural state of organization is fluidity because organizations can outlast the creator's interests or lives.

Civic Division Motion and Actions

Peace in Separation

Dangerous people who do harm to others may be separated. Those who refuse to separate may be forced to behave such as by being imprisoned. It may be preferable to avoid violence by moving away from dangerous people who band together.

Travel Rights

The natural right to travel means that people and the property they carry are expected to be able to travel around people's land in peace, without being subjected to additional rules or interference of the land owner. Generally this is expected to be allowed to occur on all boundaries of the land, but owners of large areas are encouraged to provide additional or alternative options by having two or more paths going through the land to connect at least four directional sides. Owners of small areas all within yelling distance might only have one path available. Where there is a public way, people have equal opportunity to travel on such public ways. For example, everyone is expected to be charged the same price who uses the road in a similar way. Furthermore, everyone who pays the way is expected allowed unless proven a danger to others with damages evident, or otherwise proven probable such as in a mutually accepted formal setting. We cannot exist in harmony with those who interfere with travel rights. However, dangerous behavior of a person always may reduce their rights in proportion to their level of danger.

Rule Your Land

Land owners may create rules they expect visitors to follow which disrespect or ignore the protection of others as agreed for the visit. They may also be as unfair to visitors as they would like, to the degree this unfairness does not cause direct harm. Failure to help, or a failure to be fair, is not the same as harming. Land owners may furthermore delegate their control of these rules and unfairness beyond the ordinary definition of harm to others such that those agreeing to the rules do not consider them self harmed even though others would not agree to such a definition, and so others consider the perceived harm acceptable. This allows for such things as consensual fights when the property owner allows it. However, this consent to additional rules and unfairness is always voluntary and may be reversed by leaving the property. If you don't like it, leave. People who do not wish to follow the additional controls or be treated unfairly on the land are expected to either respect the added control or leave the property, upon their wish or a demand of the owner.

Separation by Principles

Certain definitions of harm conflict with others and create environments where people cannot peacefully coexist because one person claims harm while the other continues their activity claiming no harm takes place. These people may separate into two or more distinctive groups. These groups are encouraged to publicize their activity and associated well being so others can determine whether certain controversial activity is helpful or harmful. These groups may consider furthermore to establish location boundaries that define where their activities are welcome. People who adapt specific philosophies and furthermore establish boundaries for their culture may move together as intentional communities. These stripes of separation are the rainbow in Rainbow Civics that we hope to eliminate collective aggressive violence.

Local Customs

Some moral and ethical issues are much more culture-dependent or otherwise controversial. The more controversy involved in an issue, the more it is expected to be resolved more locally. It then becomes the duty of people to avoid places that are hostile to their concept of morals and ethics. However, it is equally the duty of the locality to advertise any unexpected handling of moral and ethical issues and so any ignorance for such local laws is only respected to the degree it is advertised to others.

Civic Responsibility and Authority

Personal Responsibility Each person in a collective is just as responsible for their actions as they are outside of the collective. When doing a job for another, you do a job for your self. When acting for another, you act for your self. Every action you do for your collective is an action you do for your self. It is the laws of physics that may take things outside your responsibility or control, while the laws of people take nothing entirely outside your control. Following the law of people is a choice until the laws of physics take away the choice, and supporting and obeying a law is likewise a choice, albeit with consequences.

Passive Responsibility When someone is able to do something because you indirectly enabled them including by trading, informing, and energizing, then you have passive responsibility. If a persons actions are considered harmful as a result, this is negative enabling. Passive responsibility delivers an ethical responsibility of civility. For example, if smoking a substance is unhealthy, and you sell them the substance knowing they will smoke it excessively, there is an ethical responsibility to avoid selling them the substance even when though doing so is within our natural rights. There is an ethical responsibility to inform people about the dangers they are expected to encounter as an indirect result of one's actions.

Authority of Principle A set of preferred principles, generally as virtues and values, are authority, with people only having authority in terms of how closely they align them selves with those principles. People having maximum alignment would be considered to have equal authority. Principles may include concepts such as virtues, values, morals, ethics, and logic.

Legitimacy of Authority Those who do good gain

legitimate authority. It is logical fallacy to believe someone because of their authority. It is emotional folly to ignore someone because of their authority. Empowering authority is only well done on the terms of the submitter. Delegating power is only well done at the terms of the delegator. People are responsible for the actions done on their behalf by delegated authority. Authority by fear is enslavement. Authority by love is civilization.

Root Authority of Liberty and Law Principles define good behavior. Those acting on such good behaviors legitimize their authority. Alternative sources of authority including strength, popularity, and merit, are not a respectable source for authority of law.

Emancipation and Choices For emancipation, a person is capable of maintaining their own life and living space without help except their necessary physical resources. For emancipation, a person proves capable of good choices when evil selfish choices are available. An emancipated person proves capable of expressing and then achieving personally variable goals. For emancipation, a person proves mature as being capable of deferred gratification and having an ability to recognize and learn from mistakes at least defined on their own terms. For emancipation, a person should be either physically capable of safe reproduction at the current time, or past the average age of safe reproduction ability given the type of body. When enough of these emancipation factors are true to the satisfaction of others in their local community, then a person is emancipated.

Law A law is a method of people forcing others to behave in certain ways. Civic Laws are the behaviors that are forced upon people by one or more other(s).

Due Diligence of Law Using physical force against another is an extreme measure having extreme consequence. Supporters of law are expected to have both logical and intuitive investigation into their legal theories. People don't forget emotion in their theories, but evidence and reason is sometimes forgotten. Those who support laws in any way are expected to sense their effectiveness and inform law initiators and other enforcers of the effectiveness of such laws, and all participants are expected to help eliminate or change laws that are ineffective or unhelpful. Objective and subjective analysis of laws should be ongoing. Confident judgments on theory alone are unacceptable, because theories require trials and evidence. Creation and maintenance of any or all laws should involve learning, discovery, and intelligence. Only mindful and evidenced participation is encouraged, while ignorant participation is discouraged.

Rule vs Law and Ostracism. A rule is behavior that is encouraged by social pressures. Ostracism is ignoring someone or shameful criticism of that person in public. Breaking rules results in ostracism for any given rule violation. To criticize behavior in secret is a mere confrontation, while shameful criticism in public is a form of ostracism. If the criticism lacks shame, it isn't ostracism. Shame is to express distrust of someone. Laws threaten physical force of defense.

Suggestion The natural consequences of failing to follow a suggestion are the only penalty for not following a suggestion. So, the three forms of governance are therefore suggestion, rule, and law which

exist on a continuum ranging from pure suggestion to pure rule to to pure law. Within that spectrum, a line is drawn upon which ostracism and shame is recommended, and another line is drawn upon which defensive force is also recommended.

Victory Defines Law Laws are effective by definition. If a physical force isn't effective in getting people to behave the desired way, it isn't then a law except as a 'paper law' technicality. When people want something, they sometimes use force to accomplish their mission. The force could ignore any and all rules or competing laws established to stop the behavior for accomplishment. If such a behavior is not stopped by force, their use of force renders the law void (as a mere rule, not a law) either entirely or at least to some degree. When the ruler of force deters the disobedience to the degree needed to stop it, only then is the rule a law. Paper laws and actions by enforcers are attempts of law, while victory by the mighty is the law. Laws are always what is, and never necessarily what should be.

Centralization of Authority. A centralized authority is a top-down structure where a small number of people control a larger number of people. An entirely top-down structure is where a single person has full authority over all aspects of a collective. A bottom-up structure is where authority emerges from individuals within the collective. There is generally a continuum of bottom-up to top-down where organizations may have some aspects of authority that are top-down while others are bottom-up.

Local Governance Only authority that a person has independently on their own accord can be delegated to others. Leaders are expected to be empowered by delegating to them authority which we have as individuals who unite under sufficiently similar virtue and value. We expect that our family and neighbors care about us more than other people who are less like us in far away places, so we generally prefer decentralization of authority. When someone knows you as a person, being able to recognize your personal identity, and might give you the same attention as their personal friends, they can give you full care. People who can give you full care are generally better delegates of your authority than are people incapable of caring for you as a friend and neighbor. A person who has no knowledge of your existence in a distant land is not your authority, unless you formally agree without any wrongfully applied pressures that the person should be your leader, and that person has your definite moral support. By encouraging diversity of governance, we offer people choices of governance that fit their personality, their virtues and values, and their lifestyle. So, people who are unique and special will be able to discover a governance model that allows them to be in an environment that allows them to succeed given their diversified life goals. Those who wish to be ruled someone who is unaware of their existence in a distant land may submit them self, however those who wish to reject that in favor of a local leader who knows them may do so as well.

Kindness to Restrained People Restrained people including captives, arrested, or otherwise stopped people are entitled to a minimum duty of care. The physical standard of living support is expected to be

similar, except for amount of space in freedom, to the local population of the place of accuser at the time of the alleged physical violence. This is required of the restrainers, except as considered luxury by that population. Such standards are expected to include water when thirsty, wetting fabric and fluid when hot, nutrition, bedding, personal basic grooming, and medical care. Such standards include a private secure area for bathing and sleeping also when the local population has the same. Local standards of pollution including limits of noise pollution, air pollution, and water pollution should also be upheld.

Duty to Disobey We disobey morally wrong commands except to temporarily deceive stronger enemies. Bowing to evil is a great mistake. This mistake will be relegated to the past. We stand ready to sacrifice our lives so that good may prevail. We only know victory over evil and fight all else to the grave and beyond.

Civic Property Challenges

Property conflicts are easy to occur and difficult to resolve, so people have a civic duty to maximize civility when resolving such conflicts. Disagreements which are easy to occur include traveler or migrant pollution, ownership claims, sharing common areas, property boundary locations and authority, property abandonment, and nature preservation. Challenges of property include capital allocation, land distribution, and collective property transferal.

Traveler Pollution People traveling through or around land are expected to comply with a minimum standard of the land owner for pollution including light pollution, noise pollution, particulate pollution, or other pollution that is applied equally to all travelers.

Objective Property Right The idea that a person is able to have a stronger bond to a place or thing relative to other people. Generally considered a wanted beneficial system except under idealized communism and socialism.

Subjugative Property Right The idea that a person is able to have stronger control over another person than even that person has over them self. Generally considered illegal except in the context of voluntary hourly wages or annual contracted salary.

Capital to Character For maximization of wealth and elimination of poverty, allocate the strongest property awards to people who are most able to produce the highest rates of return on investment with the given capital.

Land Ownership People are encouraged to honor the assignment of land to people based on inheritance, culture, species, and other factors.

Living Nature Preservation Challenge Additional life forms may offer a desired diversity of life, and certain life forms might otherwise go extinct without a preservation effort. We may give some honor to others who use land by giving another life form usage of land by preventing interference by a competing life form that would damage its environment or directly kill it. It is our challenge to decide the amount of honor that is best given.

Abandonment Challenge We give some honor to property ownership where the property is not being used. However, it is our challenge to decide the amount of honor that

is best given before considering the property abandoned. Collective Transferable Interest People in this system are able to be part of a collective that not all people are necessarily part of, and furthermore able to transfer participation in that collective to another person. Participation methods include token basis, honor based, popularity based, family basis, and others. An example of such a system is a theater ticket where any ticket holder gains an ability to enter the theater. The ticket represents an entitlement which can be transferred.

Land Rights

Factors of honor of land ownership include energy invested including by maintenance and development, homestead claims, local customs, usage, honor of agreements of the claimants, inheritance agreements connect to the land, protection covenants for the land. All of these factors contribute to honor of land rights by others. With sufficient honor, the land right is respected. With dishonor, the land right is invalid. Like any property, land may be abandoned if left unused as open wild terrain. Terrain being developed are expected to be first surrounded by construction stakes at yelling distance apart. These stakes are honored or dishonored according to local customs.

Communal Civic Space

means open and wild terrain (roughly yelling distance away from any designed structures), public or collective fluidly owned outdoors land and paths, and paths of travel among places of different owners. Communal civic space is places away from military equipment stations, military fortifications, and areas accepted to be used for hazardous purposes. In such space, rights and freedoms any attempt to sacrifice a right or freedom is ignored, as such sacrifice by contract or land owner's rules is not honorable.

Inheritance Factors in honor of inheritance include the legitimacy of the claim, relationship strength of the claimants, stated virtues and values of the distributing person as they match claimants behaviors, and culture membership of the distributing person. Inheritance is expected to be handled systematically by people involved, especially family, with wills, and with the help of a will mediator. People are encouraged to have written wills. Otherwise, it should be handled as any ownership dispute.

Civic Decision Challenges

Organization Control Methods

Example Setting Example setting is expected to be the most common method of organization control.

Consensus Building Consensus building methods like campaigning, public speaking, and voting are options for people to consider.

Forced Behavior Force to control others is expected to be used with great reservation and care as ethics and morals demand.

Reinforced Behavior Rewards and/or punishments are used to encourage behavior the organization expects to be beneficial.

See Rainbow Cooperation (Rainco) for additional decision-making structures.

Civic Resolution

Civic Threat Communications of what behaviors will result in defensive force being used is a challenge. Too many rules or not enough rules being relayed to others is a challenge. Ignorance of standards is a problem that can be caused by either too little communication. Too much communication which could be interpreted as being hostile or simply excessive nagging and so ignored. Too little communication causes passive responsibility to the quiet person. So, civic threats should be used in moderation for a harmonious civilization.

Civic Hazard Currently, driving while intoxicated is a civic hazard. Civic hazards are expected to be resolved by compensation to victims who are harmed such as by being physically struck by an intoxicated driver. This is different than for example, police tickets paid to people other than the actual victims of actual harm. Instead, as it is now, police tickets speculate about theoretical harm done to abstract people who may or may not actually exist. Every life activity introduces the chance that an action will unintentionally harm another. These types of hazards are expected to be resolved with a mutually agreed upon delegation of authority. Investigation is expected to focus on statistical probabilities while resolution is expected to involve posting a bond for the direct benefit of actual victims.

Civic Force A force used with the expectation that unwanted behavior will be corrected. Probable damage may be expected to be resolved using forceful means. The optimum force to be used is a challenge and so it is a civic duty to use careful judgment in resolution of civic force.

Civic Harmony Challenges

Tribal Stripe People who agree on circumstances when physical force should be used, and also share a definition of wrongful harm, are expected to unify to find strength in numbers. When enough people are in close enough proximity, this tribe is mappable with boundaries, and within these boundaries may be considered a tribal stripe. These people are not necessarily formalized as a government organization, but they may do so. When formalized, land owners may withdraw their properties from such as stripe agreements at any time, as they see fitting, despite any previous agreement to the contrary.

Civic Caretaking Challenges Most civic force is difficult to resolve. People have a civic duty to establish clear contracts including mediation and arbitration to handle such conflict. Joint child caretaking almost always involves substantial conflicts, and is a challenge to handle gracefully. Caretaking of dangerous people is also a challenge.

Severity of Response When harm of others occurs, it is a challenge to decide what stopping force should be used to stop the harm from happening. An option that is often wrong is ignoring the conflict by doing nothing. More successful options include but are not limited to polite requests, the minimum possible force required to stop the threat, the same force as the opponent, a higher force than the opponent, and the maximum force available to terminate the threat.

Definition of Harm The definition of harm defines the boundary between defensive force and offensive force. Where there is a difference in perspective of the definition, there is a conflict. Sufficiently different definitions are expected and sometimes encouraged to result in multiple governments who separate to different locations.

Determination of Intentions. When someone intends to initiate (physical) harm against another person, they may be stopped by force. Determination of intention is a challenge. Actions are evidence of intention. Words are evidence of intentions. While people have the freedom of speech to say what they wish with only natural consequences, their words could provide evidence of the intention to be violent and so indirectly lead to force being used against them. A suggestion that violence be used against someone should generally be taken at face value as a threat.

Civil Disobedience When a false authority command is given, it is the duty of people to reject the command. When an immoral action is requested or demanded, it is the duty of others to reject the action or request. If one's life will be destroyed or permanently damaged by disobedience, then at least find a way to compensate damages using the resources of the false authority.

Privacy and Record Our freedom of expression allows us to record any and all activity at any and all times. Our right to remain anonymous as a freedom of expression allows us to disguise our selves any way we wish at any and all times at communal places. We expect broad recording and documentation of investigations for fair investigations that are then released by the consent of the people being investigated. We expect minimum recording of activity in right of ways. We discourage recordings of public right of way areas unless a crime is committed in that place and near that time. Governing and security people are expected to record activities in communal places only according to a consistent process of sharing minimum such information only when a crime has been committed for a limited period of time. It is unethical to share recordings of a crime without the consent of the victims.

Transparency of Accounting Transparency of accounting is important for civil public organizations. Such organizations are expected to keep minimum secrets that would otherwise tempt malicious people such as bank vault access activities. Organizations that comply with transparency expectations are encouraged to be supported over those that don't. However, forcing transparency shall be defended against as a freedom of expression. Civil public organizations are expected to account for all expenses and inventory all assets in excess of an amount determined by people of the locations the organization derives and allocates its resources, proportionally to those economic impacts. At the current time, corporations have a veil of secrecy used to leverage existing wealth. So, major stakeholders are given better access to information than small corporation stakeholders. Civic charter organizations may be forcibly monitored to achieve such transparency as they irrevocably dedicate property they are the owner of to people having full access to organization property at all times, as a mutually agreed condition of their creation.

Transparency of Management Transparency of management is important for civil public organizations. They are expected to keep minimum secrets that would otherwise tempt malicious people such as security patrol activities. The public expects maximal and equal access to records of public organizations such that labor is generally done in public view, though not necessarily recorded to every detail. In exchange, the public is expected to support organizations more than otherwise to compensate for the competitive disadvantage of secrecy avoidance. Some activity can be more profitably accomplished in secret, such as secret recipes for food. Chefs that create recipes in public on behalf of a collective are expected to find their self and their collective rewarded with higher prices and salary to the chef than competitors who simply copied the recipe. Such reward activity is expected to expand civilization as people share valuable secrets with each other more openly. So if for example Pepsi-Cola were to reform as a Rainbow Cooperative for-profit collective under a respectable governance model, and further reform to a civic charter organization, its recipes would become known by competitors, but people of civic duty would honor the company over more uncivilized alternatives such as Coca-Cola which refuses civilization in this example. Furthermore, people copying the freely available recipe such as competitor Cola-Cola would need to offer much more than the same item at the same price, or alternatively give substantial voluntary loyalty payments to earn our business.

Reckless Behavior People causing environmental health problems or recklessly endangering the health of others are expected to compensate specific victims as they provide likely evidence of the damage, or unspecific victims as proven with a statistical probability of damages. Such damages are to be paid to a mutually agreed upon organization of restitution which keeps the money for victims with public transparency of accounting.

Restraining Self Harm Self-harm is often judged immoral but less often judged unethical. Because it is considered part of emancipation that one is proven capable of caring for them self, some challenge other's freedom to intentionally harm their self such as by suicide.

Liberation When one is enslaved to a master against their will, the enslavement is expected to be dishonored. Furthermore, physical force may be used to aid the slave so they may live as a free person in another place upon their request. All labor contracts are cancelable at any and all times with negative consequences being forcefully limited to natural consequences only.

Military Alliance The more military alliance partners one has, the more wars they will be involved in, but the more secure they might be. Some consider wars to potentially make one less secure rather than more, so encourage wars to be considered individually rather than by guaranteed alliance.

Social Entitlement Contract

Social Needs include food, clothing, shelter, education, and health care. People may become entitled to all of these resources as explicitly agreed in a social contract. This can be done as collective

insurance access to all social needs.

Insurance vs. Entitlement Unlike insurance, entitlement is an insurance that society will operate healthy as a whole. In some cases people may receive benefits even if they have not specifically earned them for the good of society.

Entitlement Agreement People agree to contribute portions of their income or expenses to social entitlement programs. In exchange, them self and their children will be entitled to social needs, especially in situations or circumstances where they might otherwise be unaffordable.

Morality of Entitlement Principles of property rights in combination with personal consent of 'my body, my choice' and 'no means no', make it not just unethical but immoral to take other's property without an explicit agreement regardless of how benevolent a property taker claim to be. Society is expected to transition from the immoral position of civic entitlement to a moral position of a civil entitlement contract.

Challenge to Voluntary Nature The challenge is that people will give others their resources in hopes that they will voluntarily agree to give back resources upon becoming an adult. However, simple positive social pressure will encourage most people to do so, and the pressure will succeed when the contract is considered a good social contract. Generally upon failure, it should be presumed that the social contract simply is not good enough, and people should not be shunned for disagreement with the contract.

Positive Social Pressure People will be given public acknowledgment for participation in a social entitlement contract when they give as much or more than they take. However, if they are shamed for doing otherwise this would not be positive social pressure and could be discouraged.

Negative Social Pressure People could be given shame or avoided in some way for taking more than they give. However, this is considered a discouraged social behavior because of its capability to amount to a monopolistic effect and ability to give unfair outcast labeling to simply who may disagree to the social contract for good reasons. The more someone is wealthy but unhelpful to others, the more negative social pressure is an acceptable option.

Organizational Control

Platinum Rule

A collective action is moral only as the same action by one person acting alone is moral. A majority may only be delegated authority that is already possessed by individuals. A majority may not commit wrongs against a minority. However, a majority can agree to voluntarily cooperate by voting.

Control Root

Authority Authority is control over others. Authority means faith, trust, or obedience to another person regarding one or more topics (especially trust domains). A communicator provides information to a listener, who behaves according to the information provided. The information provider is the leader and master while the listener is the follower.

Positive Reinforcement Control can be gained by helping those who behave in preferred ways or obey

commands. This system of positive reinforcement is considered a love-based system. Positive authority may be obtained by rightfully obtained by delegating rights, responsibilities, and resources to honored people as representatives, caretakers, and trustees. Negative Reinforcement Control can be gained by hurting those who behave in unwanted, disobedient, or violent ways. This system of negative reinforcement is considered a fear-based system. Negative authority is obtained by harming people who behave in such ways but avoiding such harm to people who avoid such behavior. Negative authority is rightfully exercised by physical force to the degree it stops attacks by initiators of physical violence and stops impending initiation of violence.

Civilized Control The ratio of positive to negative reinforcement for a group of people determines the level of civilization for that group. The higher the ratio as more positive reinforcement is used compared to negative reinforcement, the more civilized the group.

Fluid Collective is a collective in which organizational control transfers without an internally restrictive process from one person to another, such as by stock ownership. This fluidity is what make the organization a type of "public organization" or "publicly owned organization". This contrasts with a private organization which membership is exclusive and transferred only with approval. The natural state of organization is fluidity because organizations can outlast the creators interests or lives.

Philosophic Perspective Matching:

Cooperation

Cooperation is achieved by carefully considering philosophic similarities and differences. Networking with like-minded people to achieve goals, and otherwise persuade others to join a unified perspective in creation of shared goals. Perspective matching is important for mutual trust, forming alliances, and forming communities.

Factors of Cooperation

Factors of cooperation include personality, family values, friendship perspective, alliance perspective, community perspective, resource tactics, networking strategies, philosophy of cooperation, philosophy on life, and shared virtues and values. Certain factors of cooperation are more important than others for different purposes. Each factor determines how closely people may cooperate and for what purposes.

Tribal Stripe

Different ways of life make different people happy. Certain ways of life are incompatible and conflicting with other lifestyles. People are encouraged to form intentional communities as tribal strips along how it is they expect to be able to cooperate with others.

Hierarchy of Unifying Factors

At each level of cooperation, people may unite or divide for different purposes. People are expected to develop factors for unification and division along these philosophies to decide who it is they wish to cooperate with. The closer to a match they are from another person, the generally closer they should seek to be both physically and mentally. The further of a match, the more distance from that person they should seek to

establish as they reconcile these differences.

Intentional Community

is the process of determining who a participant can feel comfortable in living proximity with, forming personal relationships with, and forming organizational relationships with. Without sufficient agreement on factors of cooperation, participants may consider each other opponents with contradictory goals.

Hierarchy of Unification:

Unity of Logistics

People's location offers a range of contact which determine who they can communicate or otherwise interact with. Controlling one's location is a foundation in physics for unity. The further away people are, the less able they are to unify. Internet communications allow the possibility of longer-distance unity, though it is not as strong of a unity as can be offered by closer physical proximity.

Unity of Goodness

Philosophy of good includes virtues, morals, ethics, rights, freedoms, and other foundational philosophies. When people agree on these factors, they can likely cooperate for any purpose, but upon disagreement there will likely be conflict for any purpose as one person's perspective of harm is the other's perspective of help. Dividing behaviors into good and bad unites people as they agree while dividing people as they disagree. Unity of Goodness requires Unity of Logistics to be able to connect in the first place.

Unity of Communications

People's range of communication abilities and protocol capabilities determine the limits of who they can form agreements with. Unity can only be achieved with a shared language or expression. Without recognition and sharing of intentions, there is no merger of consciousness. Improved communication skills lead to improved unity. Unity of Communications requires a Unity of Logistics for connections.

Unity of Philosophy of Cooperation

Agreement on methods for voluntary agreements (including contracts), social manners, protocols of exchange, handling conflict, and methods of earning respect and trust. Agreement on tolerated proximities (such as what is considered an invasion of space) and tolerated behaviors of others. Without agreement on how to agree, there are no agreements of any kind. Unity of Philosophy of Cooperation requires a Unity of Communications.

Unity of Force

Philosophy of force determines which virtues, morals, or ethics are to be forced on others. A pacifist would never force any ethic on others. A non-aggression principle adherent would force another person to refrain from physically harming others. A dictator would generally always force any and all their virtues, morals, and ethics on others with ample opportunity to do so economically. A harmonious Unity of Force requires Unity of Goodness, because otherwise philosophies may be attempted to be forced without an agreement that what is being forced is good in the first place.

Law is a unity of forced behavior.

Unity of Governance

is a social bond as a set of behaviors based on Unity of Force and Unity of Philosophy of Cooperation. Based on

this shared philosophy, people may establish and implement their shared perspective collectively as a governing body. This is encouraged by negotiating shared agreements on governance together in a compromise when there would be otherwise an insufficient strength of numbers for a population or intentional community. So, people may form a collective representing agreement on using force for personal self-defense, and another group forms agreement on collective self-defense. These groups are two different layers of unity that can then merge into an alliance because their values do not conflict. Governance agreements may also include voluntary submissions, allegiance, or loyalty to an authority or government organization for final judgments.

Economic Governance

Agreement of economic governance, where participants declare a set of philosophies that govern their commercial contracts and civic behaviors of exchange.

Social Governance

Agreement of social governance for agreement on topics such as terms of self-defense.

Unity of Values and Vision

An interest group based on the importance of a topic or virtue. A shared domain of intentions for the future. Success in this shared vision is expected to depend on a shared unity on more fundamental topics like a unity of governance.

Topic Knowledge Trust

is Trust based on either a shared interest or confidence in another's knowledge regarding a specific topic.

Unity of Resources

Agreement among people for resources to be exchanged or otherwise allocated for a goal.

Unity of Strategies

Summary

The methods decided upon to allocate resources to accomplish a goal.

Transparency-Privacy Balance

Agreement of expectations of what information is expected to be shared to the public domain and what information is expected to be kept private.

Unity of Tactics

The specific implementation of strategies done to accomplish a goal.

Unity of Family and Friends:

See Civic Unity Motions and Actions section.

Unity of One

The strength of one's mental ground is the integrity of their system of values. A mature mind offers resilience of perspective during life's challenges. Development of a strong mental ground in place of scattered incohesive thinking creates unity of mind. Properly prioritizing, recognizing, and organizing one's system of virtues and values provides a platform on which someone can know them self and their goals. Having a unified mind internally allows one to well unite externally with others for intimate personal relationships. See Rainbow Rock:Philosophic Feeling for a philosophy offering internal unity.

Perspective Unity Development

Summary

People are encouraged to form agreements upon each of these layers of unification to form a strong

collective bond. By Unity of Philosophic Perspective, Unity of Organization, and Unity of Consensus Action, unity is achieved.

Unity of Philosophic Perspective

A Philosophic Perspective consists of Unity of Communications, Unity of Philosophy of Cooperation, Unity of Force, and Unity of Governance.

Unity of Organization

Agreement of Unity of Philosophic Perspective, Unity of Values and Vision, and Unity of Resources may be considered an organization, a collective, and a cooperative. People are encouraged to communicate with each other when they share these factors. Formation of consumer unions, purchasing agencies, businesses, cooperatives, charities, and any other organization type provides strength in numbers to achieve goals more effectively.

Unity of Consensus Action

An organization forms Unity of Strategies and Unity of Tactics for effectiveness as a Unity of Consensus Action. A Unity of Consensus offers its participants the full strength of numbers.

Value Match Quiz

A series of questions designed to determine whether someone should consider them selves part of a philosophy, or provide others with access to a specific domain of information. A person with opposing values to an organization is more likely to violate the privacy of that organization, and so if values are sufficiently different, the person should be denied access to the service of the organization. This quiz is expected to be used before any controversial information service is provided, and especially a service controversial to the same jurisdiction as both the service provider and the service recipient.

Organizational Development: This is a list of items organizations are encouraged to consider on a regular basis:

Organization Constitution Considerations

Founding Philosophy, Founding Mission, Founding Virtues and Values, Organizational Civil and Civic Duties, Organizational Missions
Organizational Classifications of People, Organizational Decision Making Philosophy, Organizational Conflict Handling Philosophy
Collective Personality, Organizational Cultural Guidelines

Organizational Considerations

Metrics of Success, Actions and Events, Perception of Internal Actions and Events, Perception of External Actions and Events
Formal Recordings of Actions and Events
Recordings of individual and collective responsibilities, changes in duties
Recordings of recognitions and attributions, identity tables, contact tables, and honor.
Recordings of web of trust, command hierarchy or command network,
Recordings of restructuring including changes in governance, constitution, control structure, decision making processes, and hierarchy.
Recordings of processes, collaboration methods or framework, and behaviors

Recordings of agreement or opinion metrics, public relation and public perception metrics.
Recordings of contracts and agreements
Recordings of finances including balance sheet, cash flow, income statements, receipts, disbursements, etc.
Enforcement Practices

Incentive Structures

Social Incentives Gratitude, Status, Rank, Belonging
Impact Incentives Official Recognition, Peer Recognition, Visibility of Impact, Peer Networking
Mastery Incentives Official Recognition, Peer Recognition, Visibility of Mastery, Mentor Networking

Attributions and Responsibility

Impact Statistics: Qualitative and Quantitative.

Individual, Group

Qualitative: Anecdotes, Reviews, Comments

Quantitative: Statistics, Graphs, Charts

Individual Responsibility, Individual Voting
Responsibility, Individual Awards, Individual Rewards
Individual Credit for Work Attribution, Individual Punishment and Penalties

Collective Responsibility, Work Party Participation,
Vote Responsibilities, Public Statements, Official Actions

Control Structure, Authority, and Honor:

Controlling Attention, Control Hierarchy

Control Distribution

Voting Controls

Conflict Handling, Honor of Authority

Web of Trust Authority

Passwords, Encryption Keys, Trust Rank

Chain of Command Authority

Honor of Claims

Actual vs. Agreed Powers

Agreement is limited to the strength of communications of the people in agreement. Agreement is a matter of perspective. The more a perspective is shared, the stronger the collective powers. Those who can spend organization resources, have actual powers. Those who can use physical force to access corporate resources have actual powers relative to how easy the force is to use. So, physical force may determine actual powers.

Capital to Character. Allocate the strongest resource control to people who are most able to produce the highest rates of return on investment. See analog "Capital to Character" at the Civic Property Challenges:Capital to Character section.

Layered Organization

People of any one layer are not by default more important to the organization than people in other layers. Importance is considered based on assessment of value added to the organization by any one person.

Two Layer Modeling

Organizations that differentiate participant types can be considered layered organizations.

Example Names

Leader-Volunteer Master-Servant,

Leader-Follower, Guide-Follower,

Student-Teacher, Worker-Boss

Three Layer Modeling

Example Names: Ringer-Coherent-Guider,

Supporter-Trustee-Leader,

Judicial-Executive-Legislative,

- Executive-Supervisor-Clerk
- Decision-Making Methodology
- Organizational Strategies
 - Consensus Building, Voting, Trial and Error, Ranking, Scoring
- Organizational Tactics
 - Brute Force
 - Analysis
 - Brainstorming, Debate, Public Forum, Open Mic, Consultation, Appraisal, Delphi Forecast
- Organizational Participation
 - Inclusion Filtering, Who is welcome
 - Exclusion Filtering, Who is unwelcome
 - Charity, Asking for help and coaching, Offering help and coaching, Offering development, Operations development, Organization development
 - Recommendations, Gratitude, Organizing Events, Organizing Roles, Organizing Governance, Organizing Resources, Organizing Contests
 - Fundraising, Work Groups, Work Parties, Pay it Back, Pay it Forward, Activities with Strongest Support
- Organizational Roles
 - Separation of Duties, Separation of Financial Stream Management
 - Advertising, Marketing, Accounting, Research and Development, Human Relations, Technology Integration
- Offerings Development
 - Interactive Content, Models and Demonstration Units, Mockups, Visualization Tools
- Peer Collaboration
 - Creating a sense of belonging.
 - Peer Communication Platforms, Networking and Goal-Matching Platforms, Social and Social Media Platforms
 - Meetings, Meetup Clubs, Forums, Mentorships, Conferences
 - Cooperation Encouragement
 - Ostracize Takers, Protect Givers From Burnout, Identification of Simple Help Methods, Help Others Help Them Self
 - If X Others Do Y, I Will Too Pact
- Peer Recognition
 - Creating a Sense of Significance, Shout-Outs, Compliments, Peer Reviews
- Mentorship and Mastery
 - Lessons, Apprenticeships, Tutorials, Coaching, Lectures, Speeches, Books, Magazines, Articles, Show and Tell, Skill Mastery Systems
 - Workshops
 - Hands-On Workshops
 - Exhibitions and Museums
- Resource Management and Flows by Stakeholder
 - Primary Resource Management Information
 - Operations Practices, Depreciation Structure, Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement
- Time Contributors
 - To Organization
 - Operations Labor, Time Allocation Control, Resource Allocation Control, Offering Development, Organizational Development
 - To Each Contributor
 - Subsistence & Security Services, Participation Impact, Skill Mastery, Recognition
 - Wage, Salary, Profit Sharing, Compensation, Damages, Fraudulent Gains

Capital Contributors
To Organization
Capital, Consignment Goods, Rental Equipment
To Capitalist
Bond, Stock, Dividend Distribution, Rental Fees
Capital Primary Resource Management Information
Rent vs. Buy Factors, Depreciation Controls, Security
Measures, Balance Sheet, Stockholder's Equity Statement,
Due Diligence
Contract Strength, Ratings and Reviews, Certifications
and Equipment Expertise Information
Organization Alliances
Civil Action partners including Civil Trade Contract
partners, Civil Market Contracts partners, Mediators,
Escrow partners, and Dispute Resolution Organizations
(DRO). Reference Civic and Civil Action section for
details.
Government Alliance
Civic Alliances
Governments, Dispute Resolution Organization (DRO)
alliances.
Economic Civic Participation (ref Rainbow Civics section)
Incentive Structuring, Virtue Incentives, Offerings,
Offering Review Incentives, Certification Development
Incentive, Implied Policy Incentive, Civil Awards
Incentives, Civil Rewards Incentive, Push and Pull
Incentive
Civil Participation (ref that section), Content Sharing,
Experience Sharing, Organizational Formation, Commercial
Partnership.
Civil Collective Actions (ref Civil Social
Participation:Civil Collective Actions)
Honor and shame, value signaling, spark start, critical
mass building, volunteering.

PHILOSOPHIC CIVIC ANALYSIS:

Important factors of governance of societies.

Civic Analysis: Outline:

Root Authority
Civic Honor of Authority
Distribution of Authority
Executive Authority
Liberties
Liberty Constraint Models
Resource Constraint Models
Resource Constraint Determination Metrics
Social Constraint Models
Resource Governance Models
Health Metrics

Civic Analysis: Root Authority

Authority is governance and influence as power that
one has over another.

Civic Authority is a right or privilege of force that
one has over another in government of society.

Authority vs. Trust

Rightful authority may be demanded, which many
consider to be demanding respect of personal liberty
as freedoms and rights with others. But, trust must
be earned, not demanded. Both authority and trust may
be delegated to others.

Authority of Popularity Those deemed to be the most liked, charming, and sociable are deemed most authoritative.

Authority of Principle

(Source: Rainbow Civics:Civic Responsibility and Authority:Root Authority of Liberty and Law)

A set of preferred principles are identified as authority, with people only having authority in terms of how closely they align themselves with those principles. People having maximum alignment would be considered to have equal authority. Principles may include concepts such as virtues, values, morals, ethics, and logic. (End Source)

Authority of Strength

Those deemed as having the most strength relative to others are deemed as the most authoritative. People of equal strength would be considered to have equal authority. In this context, strength refers to energy flow strength such as economic strength and physical strength.

Authority of Divine Connection

Those deemed as having the strongest connection to God or a supreme being residing in another dimension are deemed as the most authoritative.

Authority of Merit

Those deemed to be the most skilled in a domain of talent, most intelligent, or most successful at a variety of metrics such as organization management or family values, are deemed most authoritative.

Root Authority Overlap

Root authorities may overlap, such as economic strength being considered a merit for authority. Root authority could be considered additive so that root authority can be two or more types of authority together.

Civic Analysis: Civic Honor of Authority:

Voluntarism - Tyranny Dichotomy

A purely voluntarist population never cedes to any threat of violence in favor of restriction of behaviors to perception of what is morally or ethically right. A purely tyrannical population always obeys all commands under threat by more powerful people in determining the rules for the less powerful. A voluntarist population follows a code of law, conduct, and behavior as each believes to be the most authoritative law (currently most often considered to be natural law), while a rule of might population obeys specific people as believed to be the most powerful.

Majority Rule

Majority rule is to claim majority or specific supermajority of a population by virtue of "wisdom of the crowd" to establish what liberties and laws are valid upon their will upon a vote of some sort, sometimes in exchange for guarantees of security. This theoretic system is not implemented because as it currently stands abstaining broadly speaking is approximately effective as one vote of yes and one vote of no to each voting item. However, this effect may contradict the non-voters wishes. Abstaining is not directly support for any delegation of power or use of force to accomplish an objective, though this is typically the result in current voting

systems. For example, if 65% of emancipated Italians participated in voting, a 2/3rds supermajority (as might be expected to determine protection of basic rights) for Italy would be unobtainable, because a supermajority of the population does not vote. A simple majority of 1/2 plus one would be challenging because more than 3/4ths of the voters would need to vote yes for any given proposal to achieve a majority of the population. So in practice, systems by which voting is claimed to be a systemic root, a minority group of most voters holds the dominant power.

Strongest Minority Rule

The population group ready, willing, able, and acting to assert physical force for issues of liberty and law is naturally expected to assert power over a population. This describes typical modern governments because voting rarely achieves a majority of emancipated people for any given vote.

Ruling Class and Natural Root

A natural root of authority does not imply a civilized or justified authority. The strongest minority are the common natural root of authority, and this often results in an internal process based on rule of might by individuals within the group that provides for a subset of people establishing the ruling class of a population.

Civic Analysis: Distribution of Authority

Checked - Unchecked Dichotomy

A method of ethical assurance is to require exercise of power to be balanced with multiple people or classes of people, such as to avoid the use of force without support of multiple people in agreement. A pure monarchy and total anarchy have no such checks, while other forms of government do have checks.

Democracy - Oligarchy Dichotomy

The political authority distribution of a population from the highest number of people possible as a Democracy to one single person as a monarch. The expected effect of democracy is more moderation of rule and wider distribution of resources, while the expected effect of monarchy is unitary rule and concentration of resources. Populations where less than half of people consider them selves to be a part of the government are considerable as oligarchy, while more than half the population considering them selves to be a part of the government may so be considered a Democracy.

Local - Global Dichotomy

The proximity of authority as the range of borders.

Cooperative Republic

Voluntary delegation of voluntary root powers to a personal advocate. This is considered the only civilized foundation of authority by those claiming purely voluntary root authority. People could still achieve a Democracy, Monarchy, or Divine rule in practice by delegating authority to such a system, but enabling one to withdraw their support at any time without legal consequence to a Cooperative Republic.

Divine Rule

Distribution of authority from an intelligent being in another dimension to one or more people in this dimension.

Civic Analysis: Consolidation of Authority

Authoritative Source Potential

Virtue Virtues such as love, trust, intelligence, courage, character, and honesty.

Divinity The divine realm such as God, gods, spirit(s), or nature.

The People

Individuals People have a ground of equal authority which they delegate to others.

Collective People have higher authority together as a group.

Might The strength of physical force.

Value Values such as truth or a vault with gold.

Fiat Republic

Forced delegation of authority to a local advocate who is designated to be a personal advocate. This is typically done by strongest vote, where the voting block with the highest numbers controls delegation of authority. A Republic is currently mistaken for "majority rule", while voting systems are currently by a minority of each population.

Cooperative Republic

Voluntary delegation to a personal advocate for the purpose of a specific social contract.

Household

Delegation to a family advocate.

Tribe

Delegation to a local advocate.

Judicial Consul

Delegation of authority to a judge.

Federation

An alliance which forms a cooperative governing body for specific aspects of governance such as commercial exchange between allied lands.

Hegemony

Governing bodies forced to cooperate as a conglomeration of more local powers to participate in a larger body of government. This often used as a part of totalitarian consolidation.

Oligarchy

Delegation to the strongest people including both those with military and economic power.

Scientocracy

Delegating those who focus on advocating the scientific method as a social solutions with the most amount of power.

Technocracy

Delegating those who focus on advocating technologies as a social solutions with the most amount of power.

Theocracy

Delegating those who focus on advocating spiritual philosophies as a social solutions with the most amount of power.

Mercantilism

Delegating those who focus on advocating commercial activity as social solutions with the most amount of power.

Fascist Consolidation

Delegating those having the strongest economic power, while forcing business behavior by regulation. As such, this is also a model for economic resource constraint.

Lobbyist

Delegation to private commercial corporate interests.

Mercantilism vs Fascism

Mercantilism as with fascism is a delegation to those with strongest economic power, but without necessarily having business regulations. So, fascism is a type of mercantilism focused on business regulation.

Communist Consolidation

Delegation to those offering to manage businesses by commandeering of industry and commerce, and its money flows. Furthermore, commercial profits may be limited and redirected by such delegates, including by corporate tax.

Fascist vs. Communist

Under fascism, title to industrial and commercial property remains private, while under communism title to such property are taken without permission of the previous owner by a governing body. However, enough fascist regulations over those resources can be effectively the same with both systems. The other aspect of fascism is the business owners directly controlling government which include by election. Additionally, profits may be considered good under fascism while considered bad or restricted under communism.

Military Dictatorship

Delegation to the physically and militarily strongest people.

Despotism

Delegating all power to one person as a ruler who claims and exercises maximum authority over a population.

Claim of Divine Right, Philosopher King

Socialist Consolidation

Delegation to those directly offering give away other people's personal wealth, without their permission, to designated classes of people. This combines with communism when businesses are the source of wealth.

Totalitarian Consolidation

Delegation of control of most people's time, rules of common activities, and resources, to rulers by multiple consolidation methods.

Civic Analysis: Executive Authority

Fiat

Authority by overpowering physical force. Leadership of dictatorships and despotic government is fiat authority.

Household

Residential

Leadership by a "head of household" or "man of the house".

Caretaker

Person responsible for controlling another person.

Mafia

Leadership of a ruling mercantile family within a broader competing power structure. This may also be named a mob.

Noble

Leadership by a ruling family. Titles include king, queen, prince, and princess.

Dynastic

Leadership by a family extending over multiple population centers.

Tribal, Governor

Leader of a localized population having shared cultural values.

Judicial

Leader of judges having authority to establish prohibited behaviors.

Presidential, President

A leader of the most organizational authority elected by vote.

Consulate

Authority by specialty or expertise in a specific domain.

Cohesive Authority

Leader of a cooperative, as voluntarily delegated personal authority on an individual basis.

Doctoral

Leader of an scientocracy or technocracy.

Divine Leadership

Leader of a theocracy.

Pirate

Leader of a mercantile group.

Corporate Executive

Leader of a chartered commercial business or fascist organization.

Managerial

Leader of one or more organizational ventures.

Director

Leader of organizational personal relationships and associations, organizational formation including constitution.

Supreme Leadership

Supreme leader of a despotic tyranny.

Czarist

Leader of a communist organization.

Global Community Organizer

Leader of a socialist organization.

Figurehead

People formally delegated with the most authority are the figurehead of an organization representation for duties of decision-making, public speaking, and negotiations. They are also the actual head of an organization if they have the highest influence for such duties. A figurehead is typically provided with a title to mark them as the organization leader.

Executive Authority: Class Constraint Models:

Classed Society

In a classed society, everyone has different privileges delegated from a ruling class to the ruled class. Those in the ruling class take resources of less powerful people at will and redistribute them as desired.

In fascism, monarchy, and despotism, people are divided into a ruling class and subject class. The ruling class has full control of the subject class.

In socialism, people are divided into at least have-less (higher authority) and have-more class (lower authority). Redistributors take resources from a have-more class and give them to the have-less class. So, two or more classes exist according to their level of control over economic resources.

In a communist society, people are divided into at

least a producer and consumer class, and furthermore classed according to their abilities, and their perceived need for economic resources.

Classless Society

In a classless society, everyone has equal authority of force and law.

In anarchism, anarcho-communism, anarcho-capitalism, and voluntarism, there is no ruling class having exceptional abilities. The right to to imprison others or take others resources without permission, is no greater for any one person than any other person.

Civic Analysis: Liberties:

Social Liberties

Social liberties are cultural expressions respecting natural rules of force. Social liberties allow freedom of belief, freedom of expression, freedom of choices, and freedom of assembly. These liberties are protected by the right to civic justice, right to defense, and right to caregiving.

Economic Liberties

Economic liberties are personal private ownership over the creation, modification, and movement of resources, while respecting natural rules of force. Anything other than full control of one's resources is a level of constraint. Economies liberties allow Freedom of Labor and Freedom of Trade by respect of Right to Property and Self.

Sharing Liberties

Sharing liberties are interactions with others used for travel, helping others, and exercise of equal authority. Sharing liberty allows freedom of travel with possessions and the protection of that freedom and others through the right of equal authority. Sharing liberties can be considered socioeconomic liberties. Such broad liberties are supported by people who support an unclassed society but may be opposed by people who support a classed society.

Civic Analysis: Liberty Constraint Models:

Left Wing - Right Wing Dichotomy

Left wing means a preference for economic constraints in rejection of economic liberties.

Right wing means a preference for social constraints in rejection of social liberties.

Authoritarian - Libertarian Dichotomy

Authoritarian means constraints in rejection of liberties.

Libertarian means asserting economic, social, and sharing liberties.

Libertarian Left/Right means voluntary sacrifice of economic (left) or social (right) liberties for an intentional community.

Liberal - Conservative Dichotomy

Dynamic Type

Conservatives want laws to remain the same with any recent changes to be undone.

Liberals want laws to change dramatically.

Static Type

Conservative is the "right wing" while liberal is the "left wing" ideology in the left-right dichotomy. In addition, static conservatives may want to conserve the environment and the scope of

their interaction with nature as a conservationist, which is a subset of a conservative position that can be independent to the left-right dichotomy.

Conservationism

The desire to limit one's natural resource utilization in relation to all available natural resources. Conservationism consists of both forceful and voluntary constraints. The forceful constraints may be considered left wing economic constraints.

Civic Analysis: Resource Constraint Models:

Redefinitions These terms are slight redefinitions that offer clarity and conciseness to otherwise vague terms. This offers a simple way to classify resource governance as Capitalist, Fascist, Socialist, and/or Communist. These terms are now used in specific context of resource constraint.

Capitalism

is defending individual and organizational owners of economic resources, to continue ownership as full control of such resources. This system is contradictory to fascism, communism, and socialism. Rather than constraining businesses from participation in commercial activity, this system defends economic participants for continuance of their commercial activity. People who are not considered owners of the resource are constrained from control over that resource without consent of the owner. When a non-government body has an industrial monopoly where the industry is unregulated, this is considered a capitalist supply constraint. This is typically done using business contract leverage. Some capitalist constraint systems fragment or otherwise deleverage such monopolies, while others allow them. This is a different word usage than a common definition of the term, which is often used to mean fascism. Capitalism does not enable corporations as currently implemented, as that is a fascist economic system because the formation is a creation of a government body as a license or permit for enabling specific banking activity, and in a more minor way is socialist in that corporation money is differently redistributed in bankruptcy, than in bankruptcy for individuals. Dictionaries and encyclopedias are currently misleading in that regard.

Bottom-Up Capitalism Disrespects contract terms providing monopolistic leverage.

Top-Down Capitalism Respects contract terms including monopolistic leverage.

Fascism

Requirements by force to only utilize government-approved organizations for economic resources, including by licenses or permits, but also by dictating supply and demand control edicts directly as quantity and quality controls, as the source for the means of production or other economic activity. This system is contradictory to communism and capitalism, but compatible with socialism. Examples of fascism include fishing permits and hair cutting licenses. Fascism often forms industrial monopolization when consolidating industry as a partnership of chartered business (as corporation) and the state. As with capitalism it could also

fragment monopolies, but the reverse would be expected more often. This definition of economic fascism is different word usage than the common definition of the term, which is used to mean dictatorship or effective monarchy.

Socialism

The redistribution of personal and organizational economic resources by a governing body from people or organizations with more resources to people or organizations with less resources. This can be partially done indirectly by market price controls including business minimum wages. Private business regulations unrelated to supply and demand (which are considered fascism) are socialist business regulations. This system is considered compatible with communism and fascism, but contradictory to capitalism.

Communism

Placing means of production, including production of monies, into the hands of a governing body. The government body is believed as claimed by the people of those under this jurisdiction to advocate for their interests. This system is contradictory to fascism and capitalism, but complimentary to socialism. Communism may include mandated industrial monopolies by forcing competitors to government-run businesses to close their business. A common implementation of communism is a government-operated logistics service for mail delivery.

Fiat Business Regulations

Business regulations by force of government are categorized as fascist or socialist depending on their nature. Fascist regulation is focused on supply and demand as quantity, quality, and allowance of production and distribution. Socialist regulation is focused on worker terms and conditions and customer benefits. An example of fascist regulation is a requirement to get a fishing license. An example of socialist regulation is a price limit on fish for sale. This contrasts with capitalist business regulations which are set by customer contracts as either implied or stated. An example of a capitalist business regulation is a customer who only shops at a market which has ethically sourced fish and pays their workers a living wage.

Civic Analysis: Resource Constraint Determination Metrics

Capitalism

Ratio of resource usage per unit time as government to non-government resource usage. Currently this could be measured as annual non-government spending to total spending published as GDP measurements. This can then be multiplied by the inverse of the fascist constraint metric to subtract out fascist constraints, as they reduce capitalism. The inverse of the capitalist metric is the economic constraint metric.

Fascism

Ratio of government chartered businesses such as corporations to sole proprietorships, in terms of employees and revenues. Per-capita licenses, economic approvals, and permits. Average hours worked for tax accounting. Number of people in prison for prohibited business activity. Number of words in business

regulations more related to supply and demand controls than pricing or worker benefit controls. This would be best measured as annual chartered (by corporation), licensed, or location-controlled/zoned commerce business revenues to total spending published as GDP measurements.

Socialism

Government welfare and wealth redistribution payments per unit time. Number of words in business regulations less related to direct supply and demand quantity and quality controls, but more related to market price controls and worker benefit controls. Currently this could be measured as annual government spending on welfare and wealth redistribution efforts, to total spending published as GDP measurements.

Communism

Government revenues by industry per unit time. Currently this could be measured as annual government revenues from all business activity, tariffs, corporate taxes, commercial fees, fines, permits, and licenses, then less any socialist redistribution costs (because those are already measured as socialism). Divide this number by total spending published as GDP measurements to determine the percentage of communism.

Civic Analysis: Social Constraint Models

Dictatorship

One group of people forces another otherwise unwilling group of people to behave to a conformed society. Culture, social behavior, reproductive behavior, and personality traits are required by force. Restraints may include requiring permission for action, banning others (outside a ruling class) from having certain substances, and requiring participation in group events.

Theocratic Constraint

Specific belief systems are required by force. Specific beliefs may be mandated to be taught in schools. Distribution of specific educational material may be mandated. People expressing specific beliefs may be officially ostracized.

Fascist Constraint

Controlling social behaviors through businesses supply and demand regulations. Zoning regulations determine where specific roads and buildings can go. Flow of goods is tightly controlled at borders, with many items banned and others being taxed in some way. Checkpoints along borders may be established to ensure such supply & demand regulations are enforced.

Communist Constraint

Controlling social behaviors by management requirements by government owned industry. Private roads are disallowed or otherwise restrained such that most or all roads are government owned. Most or all schools are government owned.

Socialist Constraint

Controlling social behaviors by attaching requirements to receipt of socialist welfare benefits, and business price and worker benefit regulations.

Cultural Constraint

Specific cultural expression is forced. Cultural

arts, music, dance, speech or ceremonies may be required by force. Borders are closed to people flowing from one side to another. Marriages and other caretaking contracts may require a government permissions.

Ethnic Constraint

Specific ethnicities may be restricted more than others. Borders are controlled to filter out specific ethnicities. Genetic programs may be established to maintain people of specific characteristics.

Medical Constraint

Specific medical treatments or items are required by force. Controlling social behaviors by attaching requirements to medical treatments.

Ecological Constraint

Land and building developments must be approved by a regulator for environmental protection assurances. This generally assumes that someone's property freedoms will be abused to damage the environment without cooperation with government development agents.

Intellectual Constraint

Intellectual property and processes are restricted by government regulation. Academic controls require education of various types for the population such as mandatory schooling.

Security Dictatorship

The definition of harm may be expanded from actual physical harm to theoretical harm. Fines may go to a government rather than victims of crimes. A large fraction of the populace might be put in prison for ethics violations that are not expected to be forcible according to freedoms and rights. Weapons may be banned for those outside a ruling class. Border Checkpoints and internal checkpoints ensure the lower class is unarmed and avoiding intoxicant and banned items.

Totalitarian Dictatorship

Controlling social behaviors using most constraint models.

Social Equality

The same social rules always apply to everyone who can act as a person. Force may only be used to stop the wrongful force of others (such as under the non-aggression principle, carbon rule, and noble gas rule) in any matter related to culture, reproductive behaviors, or personality traits, rather than property ownership or resource flows. Social equality can include theocratic equality for equal religious opportunity, market opportunity equality for freedom of supply and demand as an open competitive marketplace, ownership opportunity equality for equal opportunity to own means of production, property distribution rights equal opportunity for each individual just as much authority chose how their property is to be best distributed, medical choice equality for the right to determine the medical treatments of one's own body, culture opportunity equality to give everyone the choice of cultural expression, ethnic equal opportunity to give all people equal freedoms of opportunity, and land development opportunity equality to give all people the same right to develop land as any other person or group.

Freedom Auditing

Volunteers exercise freedoms to their maximum extent to ensure they are fully intact. This is currently called rights auditing but in fact most current auditors are not testing rights but freedoms, most often the freedom of speech and freedom to remain silent. A right is the use of physical force to maintain a freedom. Current freedom auditors generally avoid the use of force.

Social Isolationism

A society that prohibits immigration or bans trade with most other people.

Social Nationalist Mandate

A conglomeration of multiple cultures across large areas of land that require a social constraint.

Social Globalist Mandate

A society that requires world government of a social constraint.

Civic Analysis: Resource Governance Models

Civil Court

The redistribution of personal and organizational economic resources by a governing body using a civil court system which requires the people who cause damage by engaging in commercial activity, declared by such a governing body to be unjustified damage, to compensate the damaged people. This is considered compatible with other governing constraint models.

Protectionism

Customs

Restricting and taxing flows of commercial originating from unfavored sources of economic resources.

Subsidies

Offering benefits and subsidies to favored sources of economic resources.

Bread & Circus

A dictating group may control its population with games. A dictating group may supply food to needy people.

Financial Dictation

A dictating group may label compensation for ethics violations as fines and fees be funneled through them rather than victims being directly compensated for wrongs. They may take as much as all of the money for them self.

Ethical Bond

A society having social equality may require people to hold money for ethical violations of risk of damage.

Civic Analysis: Well-Being Metrics

Charity

How many people have active offers for getting help, for each physical need?

Are people getting an offer regularly reminded of such an offer in person? Or if they already have all needs obviously met, are they told of help actually given to others?

Voluntary Resource Sharing How many people share their resources with others? How frequent is the resource sharing?

Voluntary Time Sharing How many people share their time with others for help? How frequent is the time

sharing?
Group Scope of Help: Family, Community, Humanity,
Other Group
Social Freedoms
Economic Freedoms
Happiness Index
Mortality Indicators
Infant Mortality, Longevity, Reproduction Rate
(Replacement Rate or More Needed)
Physical Capability Indicators
Mobility
Walking, Climbing, Lifting from Ground, Grip
Manipulation
Independence
Eating, Dressing, Cooking, Bathing, Reading,
Writing, Calculating, Heavy Machine Operation
Mental Capability Indicators
Intelligence
Cooperation Ability
Family Stability
Caretaking Marriage Success Rate, Time and
Distance Spent Moving
Social Stability
Morality, Ethics, Cooperation Level

Please color the Rainbow Rock. This text is to be re-written any way you wish. If you have this writing, re-write as you own any ideas that you receive as you accept or reject. This is a beginning, not an end.

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BTC 1Hh2CEg9UFwaSHN7jjTohbTwDN5xCdP2ou
BTCH qzwned3s23w2xfvtewxawah282t8qclq25hh4uc7pf
DASH XoWFT7wf2aMneQW5UGpEff9TVVS5DLVV4x
MNRO 496VEhy77NzdQwkYVscfcSTS3S9T1WRcNxokNvHPRMpZ
UYircakhzJh6tj9TNwZBzLFPqkgVUFLvM5CdAHnSKXCKHauPs8
ETH 0x466ef76990763c40e23f360c81587fd1946bf16c
LTC LeWoGz7aLGC5sMeGt9toohVBMDqz8HeX2e